PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette
MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,238.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLE'S
CONDENSED
MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2-39 P.M.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
1907.				
26th Oct.	PERSIA	7951	....	....
2nd Nov†	MACEDONIA	10512	BRITANNIA	6525
9th „	OCEANA	6610	....	....
16th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd „	EGYPT	7912	....	....
30th „	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509	....	....
14th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
21st „	ARABIA	7903	....	....
28th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951	....	....
11th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th „	OCEANA	6610	....	....
25th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912	....	....
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6522
15th „	ORIENTAL	5284	....	....
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10512	....	....
29th „	ARCADIA	6603	....	....
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
14th „	ARABIA	7903	....	....
21st „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th „	PERSIA	7951	....	....
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509	....	....
11th „	EGYPT	7912	....	....
18th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512	....	....
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7558	....	....
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7903	....	....

† Proceeds to Plymouth, London, and passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

Bombay, 28th September 1907.

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PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st Oct. 1907.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	8th Nov. 1907.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Dec. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	3rd Jan. 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
BIOJUN MARU	...	T Irisawa ...	.....	27th Oct.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	23rd Oct.	6th Nov.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	9th Nov.	17th Nov.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	13th Nov.	27th Nov.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	26th Nov.	8th Dec.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	4th Dec.	18th Dec.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	17th Dec.	29th Dec.
				1908
MOYORO MARU	...	....	25th Dec.	8th Jan.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	7th Jan.	19th Jan.

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B G.," care of this Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.-Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 28th Oct.	11 a. m.	P. D & C.*
KOLA	1,230	Thur 24th Oct.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 25th Oct.	7 a. m.	(direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,230 tons, on MONDAY, 28th Oct., calling at Verawal, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mohomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,230 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th Oct., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "URLANA," 5,263 tons, on or about 31st Oct. calling at Lamu, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,263 tons, on or about 26th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

21st October, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcevich	16th „
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th „
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th „ „
AFRICA	4596	P. Padessich	1st Feb. „
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th „ „

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	25th Dec
* † F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Jan. 1908.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. „

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Oct.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL.
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date. 1907.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	5th Nov.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	16th „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	3rd Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	17th „
CASTALIA	F S. Blight	6300	7th Jan. 08.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	21st „ „
MASSILIA	J Thomson	5091	12th Feb. „
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	29th „ „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	18th Mar „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	26th „ „
CASTALIA	F. S Blight	6,300	11th April „
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,069	19th „ „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	14th May „
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5,124	27th „ „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	25th „ „
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6,300	15th July „

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 386
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

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DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* SULTAN	2884	Ulrich	31st Oct. 1907

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

*Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent,

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 2ND OCTOBER, 1907.

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COX & CO.,

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HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	24,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„	11,550,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	„	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„	2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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London
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New York
San Francisco
Honolulu (Hawaii)
Shanghai
Hongkong
Hankow
Tientsin
Peking
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Tiehling
Changchun
Antung-Hsien
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Fengtien
Liaoyang
Dairen (Dalny)
KOBE
Osaka
Tokyo
Nagasaki
Bombay

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FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA,
Manager

Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
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Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
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Penang.
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Ipoh Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manila.
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Saigon.
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Tientsin.
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Yokohama.
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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
Agent

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	117,50,000,
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, } *London Managers*
C. S. ADDIS, }

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SOURABAYA.
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GRANDS AND UPRIGHTS
SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

Piano Worth. Rs.	One Year per month. Rs.	Two Years per month. Rs.	Three Years per month. Rs.
550	50	27	19
650	59	32	22-8
780	71	38-12	27
985	89-8	48-4	34
1,100	99-12	54-0	38
1,700	154-8	84-0	59
1,850	168-0	91-8	65

NO DEPOSIT REQUIRED.

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Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

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D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

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FUNDS OVER Rs. 2,75,00,000
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.				ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at Death or at the end of			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

MORE than 170 Military and Naval Messes, 120 Clubs and a large number of Officers and the leading Civilians in all parts of India and Burma now purchase their Wines, &c., from us. We import only from the Leading Wine Shippers and Merchants in Europe, and purchase at special trade rates.

Samples and Price List on application.

PHIPSON AND CO.,
WINE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY.

HAIG & HAIG'S THREE STARS WHISKY.

Rs. 2-8 per bottle,

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
and All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

BOLLINGER 1900 VINTAGE

EXTRA QUALITY
EXTRA DRY
CHAMPAGNE.

SOLE AGENTS:
PHIPSON AND Co.,
BOMBAY.

CUTICURA SAVED HIS BOY'S LIFE

Father Tells of Child's Suffering from Eczema—Was in Despair When Doctors, Infirmary, and Hospitals Failed—Tried Cuticura,

ECZEMA SPEEDILY, THOROUGHLY CURED

"I feel I should not be doing my duty to others if I refrain from telling you how Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment saved my boy's life. My boy is five years old, and for the last eighteen months his mother and I have been worried a great deal, owing to eczema. I have tried all kinds of remedies for the boy without any result. Under doctor's treatment he seemed to get worse. I took him to the infirmary and also to the hospital, without obtaining any benefit. We gave up all hope of the boy being cured, until we saw an advertisement of the Cuticura Remedies and the wonderful results that they had performed, so I determined to give the Cuticura Remedies a trial. After the use of one cake Cuticura Soap and one box Cuticura Ointment the improvement was marvellous, and after using another cake of Cuticura Soap and one box Cuticura Ointment he was thoroughly cured, and still remains so. I cannot speak too highly of the wonderful cure by the Cuticura Remedies. You are at liberty to use this testimonial for the good of other sufferers. W. Salter Postman, 18, Waverley St., Baptist Mills, Bristol, April 2, 1906."

ITCHING TORTURES

Speedily Cured by Cuticura.

A warm bath with Cuticura Soap and a single application of Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, will afford immediate relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure of the most distressing forms of torturing, disfiguring humours, eczemas, tetters, rashes, itchings, and irritations of infants, children, and adults when all other remedies and even physicians fail.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; [illegible] & Co., Sydney; Lennon, Cape Town, etc.; B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A. ☞ Post-free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

137646

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

COMMENCING from TUESDAY, October 29th, the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company will, provided a sufficient number of passengers is booked, run a TRAIN DE LUXE, every fortnight, until February 4th, to the following programme :—

TUESDAY.—Depart Bombay at 10.30 p. m. by special train.
WEDNESDAY.—Arrive Anand early morning, (Chota Hazri). Arrive Ahmedabad at 8-30 a. m. Breakfast at 9. Lunch at 2, and dinner at 8 p. m. Meals to be served in the Refreshment Room at Ahmedabad Station. Depart at 10 p. m.
THURSDAY.—Arrive at Abu Road early in the morning. Drive in Tongas to Mount Abu, stay one night in Rajputana Hotel and return to Abu Road station for dinner on Friday.
FRIDAY.—Depart Abu Road at 10 p. m.
SATURDAY.—Arrive Ajmer at 7-45 a. m. and spend a day there. Depart at 9-30 p. m.
SUNDAY.—Arrive Udaipur at 7 a. m. and spend a day there. Depart at 10 p. m.
MONDAY.—Arrive at Jaipur early in the morning.
TUESDAY.—In Jaipur, visiting Amber.
WEDNESDAY.—Depart from Jaipur at 0-30 a. m. Arrive at Delhi at 8-30 a. m.
THURSDAY.—In Delhi.
FRIDAY.—Depart Delhi at 1 p. m.
SATURDAY.—Arrive Agra at 7-30 a. m.

Passengers by this train will be entirely independent of Hotels (except when they visit Mount Abu) and will be able to board, dine and sleep on the Train, which comprises sleeping compartments, bathrooms, dining car, and luggage compartment, all fitted with electric light.

The train will halt at the places above-mentioned during the day and move on during the night.

Tickets (inclusive) Rs. 175 each, (Tongas to and from Mount Abu and Hotel expenses there, carriage hire for Journeys off the line and for sightseeing, liquors in train and other incidental expenses extra).

Separate accommodation for servants.

Berths may be booked and full information obtained from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay, or at the Head Office of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, at Church Gate Station.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that GOOLAMALI ABDOOLALLY, of Bombay, Sori Mahomedan inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL absolutely to our client MEMON HASHAM HAJI MUSA, the property mentioned below. All persons having any right, title, claim, or interest, in or to the said property whether by way or sale, mortgage, lease, lien possession, gift, inhabitance, easement, charge or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office No. 8, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and such claims (if any) will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of quit and ground tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, lying and being on the South side of Erskine Road in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, comprising by admeasurement 134 6/9 square yards or thereabouts, entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2842, New No. 9824, Old Survey No. A. and B-1733, and New Survey No. 886, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 6790 A Street No. 97-99-101, and bounded as follows—that is to say on the East by the Pydhowni or Ghogari Road, on the West and South by the property of Haji Darvesh Bakash, and on the North by the said Erskine Road and which premises are now under the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.—Dated at Bombay this 21st day of October, 1907.

JEHANGIR, GULABBHAI AND BILIMORIA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P. M. (Bombay Time), on THURSDAY, the 7th day of November 1907, for the work of PRINTING for a period of one, three and five years commencing from 1st March, 1908.

2. The whole printing work is divided into ten divisions and the Tenderers have the option of Tendering for any one or more divisions.

3. Deposits noted below against each division should be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging Tenders.

Division No.	Amount of Deposit.	Division No.	Amount of Deposit.
I	Rs. 1,000	VI	Rs. 500
II	„ 500	VII	„ 300
III	„ 600	VIII	„ 700
IV	„ 500	IX	„ 100
V	„ 500	X	„ 300

4. Printed forms of Tender and conditions of contract with ten schedules can be had on payment of Rs. 5 for each form at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

5. The particular attention of Tenderers is invited to the general conditions printed with the form of Tender.

6. The rates which the Municipality have been paying for printing can be seen at the Municipal Commissioner's Office on application to the Superintendent of Printing and Stationery.

7. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest for any Tender.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner
For the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 21st October, 1907.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer, at his Office, Ballard Road, up till 1-30 P M., (S.T.) on FRIDAY, October 25th 1907, for the SUPPLY of the following STORES, for 12 months from January 1st to December 31st 1908.

Stores.	Deposit to accompany tender.	
	Rs.	N. B.—Cheques will not be received.
Castings	250	
Lime	250	
Sand, Shingle and Bricks	250	
Cocoanut, castor and cylinder oils ...	250	
Cocoanut oil No. 1 for Pilot Schooners use	100	
Wrought Iron and Steel	500	
Stationery English	250	
„ Indian	250	
Provisions	250	
Sundries	500	
Ironmongery	500	
Metals	250	
Files	250	
Cement	250	
Ropes	250	
Paints and Oils...	250	
Timber	500	

1. Forms of Tender and Schedules of Articles and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected at the Engineer's Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Schedule.

The covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores."

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

The Tenderer will be bound by his Tender as to each item or article for which he Tenders, and any part of a Tender may be accepted and the remainder rejected.

2. The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.

3. The lime to be slaked with sweet water only and the Tenderer to state the exact locality from which the kunkar will be obtained.

4. Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustee's decision in regard to his Tender.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper,

Stores Office Elphinstone Bunder,
20th September, 1907.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER & Co. Ld.
BOOKSELLERS &c. BOMBAY.

SOME TECHNICAL BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Glue and Cement. A Handbook on Adhesives and Fillings for Workshop Use. By H. J. S. Cassal. Illustrated	0	14
Practical Receipts for the Manufacturer, the Mechanic and for Home Use. By Dr. H. R. Berkeley and W. M. Walker	6	9
Practical Graining and Marbling. By Paul N. Hasluck	1	8
Practical Staircase Joinery. By Paul N. Hasluck. Illustrated	1	8
Notes on Carpentry and Joinery. By Thomas J. Evans. Elementary course	5	10
Lubrication and Lubricants. A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Lubrication. By Leonard Archbutt and R. Mountford-Deeley..	18	6
Modern Explosives. A Practical Treatise on the Manufacture and Use of Dynamite, etc. By M. Eissler. With One Hundred and Fifty Illustrations	10	15
Principles and Practice of Plumbing. By S. Stevens Hellyer. With Illustrations...	3	12
Practical Iron Founding By J G. Horner. Illustrated	2	10
Carpentry and Joinery. Comprising Notes on Materials, etc. With about 1,800 Engravings and 12 Plates. Edited by Paul N. Hasluck	6	9
A Practical Guide to French Polishing. By a Practical Man. With 42 Illustrations	1	14
The Art of Blending and Compounding Liquors and Wines. By Joseph Fleischman	1	12
Ammonia and its Compounds. By J. Grossman, M. A.	2	3
Art of Firework Making. By Thomas Kentish. Indigo Manufacture. A Practical Guide to the production of the Dye, by J. Bridges-Lee, M. A.	4	6
Painters' Colours, Oils, and Varnishes. A Practical Manual. By George H. Hurst, F. C. S. With numerous Illustrations	9	6
Precious Stones. By Dr. Max Bauer. A popular account of their characters, occurrence and applications, with an introduction to their determination, for mineralogists, jewellers, etc. With an appendix on Pearls and Coral translated from the German with additions by L. J. Spencer, M. A. With twenty plates and ninety-four figures in the Text	36	12
Soaps and Candles. By James Cameron. Illustrated	5	11
The Cotton Industry and Trade. By S. J. Chapman, M. A. With eight Illustrations	2	3

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per HANSA Line Steamer "SCHWARZENFELS" from BREMEN, HAMBURG, ANTWERP, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at the Prince's Dock.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to Survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within Seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Surveys will be granted on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

Unless Consignees of CARGO IN BAGS prefer their Claims for Damage or Shortage within Three days after the discharge of their respective goods, no Survey will be granted.

GLADE & Co.,
Agents, Hansa Line of Steamers.

Bombay, 21st October, 1907.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

On FRIDAY the 25th instant, at 3 p.m. (B. T.) Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Pirozsha B. Petit & Co. and on account and risk of Messrs. Ebrahim Nooroodin & Co.—

350 bales, each 400 lbs., 20s. yarn of the Victoria Mills.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co

Bombay, 22nd October, 1907

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
OPPOSITE THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, IN BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 14 She-Buffaloes.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 22nd instant at 2 p. m. (B. T.) Messrs J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the stables behind Messrs Gaghan & Co's Factory at Tardeo by order of the Mortgagees, The Shivajee Milk Supply and Dairy Co., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Purdeshi Sukhdev Kalidin.

14 She-Buffaloes.

A deposit of 50 percent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of sets of single and four-in-hand harness, saddles, skivers, roans and leathers.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY the 23rd inst., at 2 p. m. Messrs J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms opposite the Government Central Press in Bank Street, Fort, by order of the concerned—

1 set English black silver plate mounted pony harness,
2 sets English black silver mounted four-in-hand harness,
6 English saddles,
53 skivers, roans and leathers.

J. S. MODY AND CO.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1907.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL, POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

SAVE
YOUR WELL-EARNED MONEY.
BUY EVERY ARTICLE FROM
THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART
Where the Fresh Stock is SOLD at the LOWEST PRICE.

A grand display of brand New Goods for LADIES, expressly ordered for this Season.

A lovely selection of brand new goods for GENTS: Ties, Collars, Straw-Hats, Braces, Shirts, Socks, Handkerchiefs, etc. And a beautiful display of CHILDREN'S FROCKS.

PROVISION 25 o/o Cheaper than Market Rates.
Book your Orders at once.

A visit means a lot of saving. Our Prices defy Competition.

SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

WANTED—Known our Asthma Mistura as the next Friend in distressing fits. Instant relief in the first dose. No more sleepless nights, restless days. Failures negative. Positive rational cures. Challenged even in the worst types. We can confidently recommend this to any Asthmatic sufferer. Price Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per bottle. Supplied from Manager, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE EXCELSIOR"
CINEMATOGRAPH
ECLIPSES ALL OTHERS!
ON THE MAIDEN NEXT TO SKATING RINK
FROM 19TH OCTOBER.
EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME, WITH NEW WONDERFUL FILMS.
THREE EXHIBITIONS EVERY EVENING.
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 P.M.
Reserved Sofa, Rs. 5 each. (3 seats.)
Specially arranged for Family Parties.

	Rs.	
Cushioned Easy Chairs	Rs. 2	0
First Class Chairs	„ 1	0
Second „	„ 0	8
Benches	„ 0	4

Soldiers and Children, Half Price to I and II Class only.

OUR FAIRY PAVILION is fitted out with Electric Fans and a grand display of Electric Lights.

DON'T MISS THIS GREAT SHOW!

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS......... 48 Lakhs.
PENSIONS PAID .... 28 Lakhs.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS
STEEL BEAMS
STEEL ANGLES
STEEL TEES
CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co., LD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkin: Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Susi, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Jurnseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c

☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from

SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE :—Guneshwadi.
BRANCHES :—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Samsett Street, Bombay
Do. —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings' Hornby Road, Bombay.

DR. BISWAS'S
MAGIC PILLS.
An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.
EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price, Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Amrita Bazar, P. O. (Jessore).

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

SAVARESSE'S
SANDAL
CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee, it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Agent for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hydrabad Deccan.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Re. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt, "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly Budget and the Weekly Mail Editions when available, are supplied on the following terms:—The price varies, according to lapse of time between As. 2 and Rs 2 and higher for very old issues, if available.

BANGALORE.—A Lady offers bright and airy ROOMS with Board. Good locality. Moderate terms. Apply Box No. 1332, advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain. Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4 "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

DO YOU SHAVE YOURSELF? If so, throw away all old-fashioned Razors and use a "GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR"; thousands now in use. Rs. 16 each, complete with 12 blades. Spare blades of 10, Rs. 2-8 per Pkt, V. P. P. ERDOM & Co., Dept. B. G., Calcutta.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

FORMS OF POWER-OF-ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

NOTICE to CYCLISTS.—Messrs. WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists of Church Gate Street, are removing from their present premises to "MAHOMED BUILDING," Hornby Road, next door to Paris-India from 1st November, 1907.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and Mahableshwar—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

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BLOOD POISON,
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It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

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IT IS WRITTEN BY
ALICE AND CLAUDE ASKEW,

Authors of "The Shulamite," "Anna of the Plains," "The Premier's Daughter," "Eve and the Law," "Jennifer Pontefract," &c., &c.

AND IS ENTITLED

SCARLET TOWN.

COMMENCED IN OUR COLUMNS
ON SEPT. 2ND.

We have pleasure in introducing to our readers this new story which gives us many vivid pictures of present day life and manners in the great city of London. We are invited to see the rich and the poor, and the contrast between the two is well portrayed. Sir Roger Enderby, the hero, is a well-to-do gentleman of easy birth and manners. Ruth Lovatt, the heroine, daughter of a wealthy factory owner, is a direct contrast to the man who loves her. Beauty, wealth and position are hers, but she recks little of these things. Her heart bleeds for those to whose toil she owes all her comfort. Her father is known for a hard man, one who grinds the face of the poor. But Ruth engages in many a mission of tender mercy among them. It is in this way that she meets with Mary Paradyne, who, having forsaken all at the call of duty, stands in strong contrast to the other women of the story, notably Vanna Neal, a woman of wealth and influence, of whose past the world knows nothing, and supposes to be a widow. But unawares to herself, she is really under the thumb of Montague Morrison, a wealthy financier, who, up to a certain point, has done all her bidding. In due course, however, having become apprised of the death of Vanna Neal's husband, he brings the whole weight of that thumb to bear on the valiant lady, and all her pretty scheming and plotting, which has hitherto been so successful, shivers to pieces.

In this indirect fashion Montague Morrison may be considered as the good, though unknown, friend of Ruth Lovatt. She is not fitted to cope with Dame Fortune on her own account, but her friends and her circumstances fight in her favour.

Another most interesting character is Lady Sabina Ford, sister to Ruth's stepmother. She influences Ruth strongly, and proves to be her best friend and adviser. For a forceful personality on the feminine side, she divides the honours with Mary Paradyne but the latter lacks intuition, and her inability to perceive wherein lies the essential difference between Ruth and herself constitutes her a poor adviser, although a good friend.

Among the men the strangest, and in some senses the strongest, character, is Hal Cope, who comes to London thirsting for vengeance. With a view to utilising his services, he has picked up a wretched little gutter-snipe, whose criminal instincts are inborn needing only a little fostering to spring to the light of day. But even he, falling once more under the powerful influence of love, has the wild beast within him tamed, and lays down his life at the last for his love.

The varying fortunes of Sir Roger and Ruth Lovatt will be watched with interest by our readers, and to them we commend the perusal of this charmingly-written story.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Beme, 1,899 tons Captain W Guy, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Ayuthia 694 tons, Captain R J curtis arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok with a cargo of timber.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nawab 2,041 tons, Captain, G F Elliott will sail to-day, for Calcutta &c. with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's, steamer Fazilka 2,698 tons Captain J Wilson arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice, 1 horse and 2 deck passengers

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nerbudda 1,960 tons Captain M G Williams sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf &c, with a general cargo and the following passengrs :—Mrs Coke, Mrs Torbes, Mrs Bishop 1 native and 95 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence	Comdr C W Shearme	R I Marine
Patrick Stewart	Capt W A Tindall	I G T T S
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy
R I M S Investigator	Capt G Holloway	Survey St
In the stream.		
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr S D Vale	R I Marine
H M S High flyer	Capt O S Hickley	R Navy
R I M S Northbrook	Comdr G A Rose	R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr T A Lde Birry	R I Marine
R I M S Minto	Lieut D Goldsmith	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—October 21.

Ayuthia	694	Curtis	F F C & Co
Akassa	2311	Morgan	W & A G & Co
Bircnandrossen	2774	Kennedy	K Nixon & Co
Bemo	1899	Guy	Shaw Wallace & Co
Capri	2784	Belsito	F & R S N Co
Dunbar	2410	Lee	W & A G & Co
Euplecicta	2507	Powell	......
Fazilka	2698	Wilson	M M & Co
Geard	571	Andreasen	F F Campbell & Co
John Hardie	2816	McMillen	F Muir & Co
Kylcakni	1976	Lennox	K Nixon & Co
Kola	150	Cole	M M & Co
Nawab	2241	Elliott	T Morrison & Co
Nerbudda	1960	Williams	M M & Co
Onda	3409	Garland	M M & Co
Peninsular	2919	Palmer	P & O Co
Shahnoor	2783	Foster	E Tajbhoy
Shahjehan	2566	Davison	E Tajbhoy
Shah Najam	2751	Davison	E Tajbhoy
Shah Ameer	1922	Pilling	E Tajbhoy
Shah Nasir	2'55	Grant	Shah N N Co
Shah Allum	1917	Davison	E Tajbhoy
Sofala	3436	Shepherd	M M & Co
Vauxhall	2845	Bradbering	The Captain
Yellore	3186	Pathe	T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—October 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
D&E	Walton Hall	3203	Leary	K'chi	26-10	K Nixon & Co
F	Clan Murray	3111	Dall	Chittgong	26-10	F Muir & Co
K	Firoozi	2005	Watson	Jeddah	26-10	B & P S N Co
M	Shah Naway	2523	Baldoin	Jedda	24-10	The Shah S N Co
N	Falls of Monese	3457	Havre	Philadelphia	26-10	R A Willis
N	Umvolasi	1906	Keen	M'borough	23-10	W & A G & Co
O	Puri	642	Ahmed	N F	...	Bo S N Co
Offside K						
	Moshtari	1173	Gore	P Gulf	26-10	B & P S N Co
H W P D						
	Ponani	653	Esmail	B'nagar	22-10	Bo S N Co Ld
	Sabarmati	524	Mahomed	K'chi	22-10	Bo S N Co Ld
	Saraswati	443	Ahmed			Bo S N Co
VICTORIA DOCK.						
1	Chychassa	3901	Stevenson	Antwerp	24-10	M M & Co
6	Malta	3899	Peters	Shanghai	29-10	P & O Co
7	F Ferdinand	3843	Matcovich	Kobe	25-10	A L S N Co
8	Koerber	3240	Foresti	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
9	Wildenfels	3559	Raising	K'chi	24-10	Glade & Co
10 & 11	City of York	4935	Wish	K'chi	26-10	K N & Co
12	Persia	4198	Haughton	London	26-10	P & O Co
15	Riojun Maru	4805	Iriswa	Kobe	27-10	N Y Kaisha
H W V D						
	Lhasa	936	McDiarmid	K'chi	21-10	M M & Co
M W D D						
	Ipswick	813	Pelling	Jedda	25-10	Shah S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Ayuthia s Fazilka s	Curtis Wilson	Bangkok, Sept 29 Rangoon, Oct 11

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Nerbudda s	Williams	Persian Gulf, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Beme, Guy, for Rangoon
" Nawab, Elliott, for Calcutta, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Riojun Maru, for China, &c
" Koerber, for Trieste, &c
" Kola, for Persian Gulf, &c
" Dunbar, for Port Said, (for orders)

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	From
14	Lord Kelvin	Calcutta
15	Ras Dara	London
18	Umfuli	Calcutta
18	Teesta	Straits
STEAMERS EXPECTED.		
19	Clan Ranald	Coast
20	Nurani	Calcutta
20	Dunera	Calcutta
21	Gwalior	Rangoon
21	Umkazi	Natal
22	Pentakota	Negapatam
23	Clan Sutherland	Liverpool
26	Nizam	Bombay
30	Totomi Maru	Penang
30	Clan Grant	Coast
31	Neuenfels	Antwerp
Nov. 2	Crostafels	Antwerp

The dates are approximate only.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of York s—101 cwts gum, J Narobheram, 60 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 1,000 tons manganese ore, Tata Sons and Co; 50 bales wool, S Rampurtab, 35 bales wool, A Chagla and Co; 50 bales wool, B Hurbheram.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—12 tons walnut timber J H Sallemahomed, 2,000 cwts wheatpollard, W and A Graham and Co; 10 bales cotton S Bhimjee, 100 cwt cashewnuts R Jeewandas and Co; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, 2,000 cwts cottonseed G Madhowjee and Co; 30 casks Indian Condiments M Poonjiajee and Sons, 26 cwts horns, J M Remintoola, 65 bales hides &c., C H Mamed and Co; 29 cwts oldrubber, J E Minnitt, 38 casks Indian condiments, F Nowrojee; 150 bales hemp. R Reeve and Co; 20 bales skins H A Oomer; 10 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 209 bales skins H Noormahomed and H Essa.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chychassa s—15 bales twist Brodbury Brody and Co; 245 bales hemp K Visram and Co; 300 cwts myrabollams, W Bechur; 2,000 cwts castorseed and 2,000 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co; 1,999 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros, 12 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wildenfels s—500 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar, 130 bales cottonfly W Wolf and Sons, 2,000 cwts rape seed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowjee and Co; 30 bales twist Kalm and Khan, 110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 2 bales cotton, S Smith and Co; 19 cwts guts, A Meyer.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koeber s—100 bales cottan Volkart, Brothers, 454 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 520 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee, 478 bales twist Alois Schweiger and Co; 617 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 300 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co; 40 bales twist D B Petit and Co; 412 cwts olibanum, 150 cwts mother of pearlshell, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 85 bales twist A Blascheck and Co; 581 bales twist The Svadeshi Mills and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Koeber s—522 bales cotton 4,017 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers, 437 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 200 bales cotton The Bombay Co.

FOR FIUME.

Koeber s—2,000 cwts linseed A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of York s—200 cwts coshewnuts R Jeewandas.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—100 cwts gum, Nusserwanji Bros and Co; 100 cwts cashewnut S Damji and Co;

FOR PORTSAID (For order).

Umvalosi s—1,384 cwts Cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GALATY.

Koeber s—10 bales twist Alois Schweiger and Co.

FOR SMYRNA.

Koeber s—46 bales twist the Svadeshi mills Co.

FOR CONSTONTINOPOLE.

Koeber s—10 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co. 55 bales twist, the Svadeshi mills Co. Ld.

FOR HONGKONG.

B F Ferdinand s—150 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 250 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Franz Ferdinand s—150 bales twist P Bhavanidas, 300 bales twist C Bomanji and Co; 350 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Riojun Maru s—1 bale cotton H N Madrawalla a

SEND FOR TRIAL BOTTLE.

PROF. JAMES
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

Positively cure failing memory and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

In Neurasthenia and the Impotence of old age, the effects of these Pearls are especially marked. Sexual Energy is in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to manhood broken down, fagged out or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

In order to prove the above-mentioned effects, a trial bottle lasting for two days will be forwarded post paid to any person sending four annas postage stamps.

CAUTION.—"Prof. James Electro-Tonic Pearls" are sold by all Druggist and Medicine Dealers. Insist on having Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and accept no imitation or substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, kindly send your order direct to us and we will see that you get the goods promptly.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. Postage extra.

Address:—THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155 B, MARKET, JUMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *October* 20.] [BOMBAY, *October* 21.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
8 Packages Sovs Gold Coins ..	Rs. 74,000 15,645	Jeddah	Firoozi	Sundry Natives

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING, [21ST OCTOBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 1 lakh down.

Exchange :—

The market opened practically unchanged. All Banks were willing to sell at 1s. 3 15/16d. T. T. and 1/4 for demand Bank bills, but later on 1s. 3 31/32d. T. T. was available, but there were few buyers. Credits were firmer at 1s. 4 1/4d. 3mt./st, Banks being less willing to buy because of firm discount rates in London. Far Eastern rates are nominal.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 31/32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4d.
Credits—3 months' sight...	1s. 4 1/4d.
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 7/16d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	170
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	139
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	148
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	202

Government Paper :—

The market has been steady all day : opening at Rs. 97 1/16 ready and Rs. 97 for the settlement and closing unchanged. Nothing much has been done, but the tendency is upwards. The Calcutta market has been closed to-day.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 97 1	Sellers.
1st Settlement	" 97	

Bullion :—

London Bar silver quotations on Saturday closed unchanged at 27 11/16 for ready and 1/16 higher for forward at 27 15/16. New York is still quoted at 60. Locally the market has been easy. Ready bars opened at 71 1/2 ex-duty and close at 71 7/17. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready ...	71	7	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	71	7	0
Ditto 2nd " ...	71	5	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Yesterday there was a slump in prices in the bazaar, and Good Broach touched Rs. 266¼.

This morning the market opened steady with Good Broach quoted at Rs. 268¼. Later on there was an easier feeling, and ready Railway Receipts of fine M. G. Bengals were offering at Rs. 208 without tempting buyers. Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola was done at Rs. 222¼. The market closed quiet as under.

Only a small business was reported at Colaba in ready cotton. Prices are easier.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach..........	276	March 08.
Good M. G. Broach ...	267½	"
Fine " Nagpur Kampti...	236/37	January 08
" " Damangaum-Pulgaum ...	230/31	"
" " Khangaum-Akola	222¼	"
" " Amraoti	222¼	"
" " Muttia	210/11	"
F.G.M.G. Khandesh ...	202	"
Fine M. G. Khandesh ...	211	"
" Bengals ...	206	"
F. G. H. G.	193	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet	
Estimated Sales	10,000	bales.
Total Imports	2,000	"

Future Delivery Prices :—

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
6·04	5·95	5·91	5·87	5·85
—·03	—·03	—·02	—·02	—·02

M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
5·83	5·81	5·80	5·79
—·02	—·02	—·03	—·02

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet with little doing, and we quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	8	4	0
December	8	12	0
New Crop April-May ...	8	12	6

Rapeseed :—

The market continues quiet with only a small business passing. We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Brown Cawnpore	9	10	0
Yellow Guzerat	10	10	0

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet and quotations are as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold White 85 p. c....	59	0	0	Dec. Jan.
" " 75 p. c....	58	0	0	
Black Kutai	49	8	0	

Poppyseed:— Rs. 12 2 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Castorseed :— Rs 39 0 0

Tone—Easier.

Cottonseed :— Rs. 23 0 0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed:— Rs 5 15 0 R. T.

Tone—Firm.

Wheat :—

New White Delhi, Apl.-May.... Rs. 5 15 6

Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—	
Bombay	1,280
India	61
Indian Specie Bank	47
Mills :—	
David	400
Manockji Petit	3,110
Miscellaneous :—	
Badham Pile and Co.	130
Colaba Land and Mill	1,017½
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate.	50
Railways :—	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	570
Amritsar-Patti	111
Tapti Valley	452½

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	4,914	bales.
Wheat	7,372	cwts
Linseed	4,122	"
Rapeseed	651	"
Gingellyseed	3,334	"
Poppyseed	184	"
Groundnuts	213	"
Castorseed	10,314	"
Rice	5,102	"
Myrabollams	349	"
Cottonseed	933	"
Mowraseed	4,099	"
Gram	292	"
Joowar	15,260	"
Maize	17	"

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 19th Oct., 1907, as compared with the statement of 12th Oct. 1907 :—

	Oct. 12. Rs.	Oct. 19. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	96,00,000	96,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	52,56,950	51,26,144
Public Deposits at Branches	41,75,443	43,54,051
Other Deposits	8,83,33,193	8,79,92,652
Post Bills	15,094	14,006
Sundries	21,56,730	21,92,533
Rs..	11,95,37,410	11,95,79,386
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,40,80,218	1,39,13,266
Other authorised Securities	35,62,129	35,86,236
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,20,42,500	1,20,90,842
Loans do. do. do.	1,80,34,911	1,80,84,354
Bills discounted and purchased	2,56,52,468	2,56,93,386
Dead Stock	3,29,728	3,29,728
Stamps	3,496	3,437
Bullion	6,87,300	7,31,987
Balances with other Banks	8,64,442	9,88,969
Sundries	2,00,529	2,01,119
Cash	4,40,79,689	4,39,56,062
	11,95,37,410	11,95,79,386

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE twenty-second annual general meeting of shareholders of the Company was held yesterday at its Registered Office, Bruce Lane, Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding.

The Directors' report stated: Your Directors need hardly point out that the past season's cotton crop of the district where your factory is situated was considerably small, consequently the total number of pullas of cotton ginned and bales pressed in your factory during the season were only 6,641 pullas ginned and 7,844 bales pressed as compared with 9,163½ pullas and 9,024 bales ginned and pressed, respectively, during the preceding year. The total net earnings of the Company amount to Rs. 20,173-85, including Rs. 12,384-11-6 brought forward from the last year's accounts, and they propose to pay a dividend to the shareholders therefrom at the rate of Rs. 15 per share, absorbing Rs. 7,500, and to write off the sum of Rs. 1,500 to Depreciation Account and to carry forward the balance, viz. Rs. 11,173-8-5, to next year's account. Mr. Bhugwandas Chatoorbhooj retires from the Board by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration. The Company's property, including buildings, machinery and stores, is insured for Rs. 1,61,500.

The Directors' report and audited accounts were adopted and confirmed. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share was declared. Mr. Bhugwandas Chattoorbhooj, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a Director. Mr. Dwarkadas Vijbhucandas was appointed an Auditor with a remuneration of Rs. 75. The thanks of the shareholders were given to the Directors, the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents for their able management of the Company's affairs during the past year; and the proceedings terminated with the usual compliment to the Chairman.

THE JALGAUM MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE sixteenth annual meeting of shareholders of the Company was held yesterday at its Registered Office, Bruce Lane, Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas, Chairman of the Board, presiding.

The Directors' report stated : Your Directors need hardly point out that the past season's cotton crop of the district where your factory is situated was considerably small, consequently the total number of pullas of cotton ginned and bales pressed during the season were only 3,690½ pullas and 4,749 bales as compared with 7,245½ pullas and 7,601 bales ginned and pressed, respectively, during the preceding year. The total net earnings of the Company amount to Rs. 3,787-5-10, including the balance Rs. 2,200-6-10 brought forward from the last year's account, and from this amount your Directors propose to pay a dividend to the shareholders at the rate of Rs. 6 per share and to carry forward the balance Rs. 187-5-10 to next year's account. Mr. Bhugwandas Chatoorbhooj retires from the Board by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration. The Company's property, including buildings, machinery and stores is insured for Rs. 1,57,000.

The Directors' report and audited accounts were adopted and confirmed. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 6 per share was declared. Mr. Bhugwandas Chattoorbhooj was re-elected a Director. Mr. Ramrao Anandrao was appointed Auditor with a remuneration of Rs. 75. The thanks of the Meeting were accorded to the Directors, and the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents ; and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) S. & W. Co., LIMITED.

The annual ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held yesterday evening at the registered office of the Company, No. 3 Tamarind Lane, Fort. Mr. Moosthiala Bhoomiah presided. The directors report stated :—

"At the last annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders, held on 22nd October 1906, your directors had the pleasure to present a satisfactory statement of the result of the business done during the official year which ended on 30th June 1906. On the present occasion, however, as already anticipated in the said statement, the high prices paid for cotton have prevented an equally gratifying result from being obtained. The net profit for the year is Government Rs. 1,70,734-12 4 and this with the balance of Government Rs. 11,917-13-7 carried over from the previous year makes a total of Government Rs. 1,82,652-9-11. Of this amount Government Rs. 28,000 were paid in April last as an "ad interim" dividend at the rate of Government Rs. 40 per share and there now remain Government Rs. 1,54,652-9-11 which your Directors recommend should be disposed of as follows:—(a) In payment of a further dividend on 700 shares at Government Rs. 60 per share, making a total dividend for the year of Govt. Rs. 100 per shares—Rs. 42,000! (b) To be carried to Resserve Fund, Rs. 1,00,009, (c) As bonus to certain of the Company's Employes Rs. 2,230! (d) Balance to be carried to next year's Profit and Loss Account, Rs. 10,422-9-11.—Total Rs. 1,54,652-9-11. The above disposal of the amount earned will, it is hoped, meet with your approval. It will be seen from the annexed accounts that the Ledger values of both the new and the old machinery were on 30th June last further written down as usual by 5 per cent. for the year under report."

The Directors' report and the audited accounts for the year ending 30th June last was adopted. A dividend of Rs 60 per share was declared. Mr. J Seymour Keay, was re elected Director for the ensuing year. The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

IN the merciless war which is making their country the battle ground of races, the Prussian Poles certainly appear to be holding their own. There are, in the Province of Posen alone, 230 Societies for furnishing monetary aid to Poles for holding on to their lands. Last year these Societies had transactions to the extent of more than £18,000,000.

THE annals of the Pasteur Institute of Paris contain some interesting facts, and they suggest at least one question. During 1906, it seems that 773 person were treated, of whom only one died. Of the number treated only 25 were foreigners, and the question arises as to whether Frenchmen are really bitten by mad dogs in such an enormous disproportion, or whether the existence of the Institute leads to its indiscriminate use.

THE Chairman of the Surma Valley Branch, Indian Tea Association, says that Mr. W. H. McCaldron, M.R.C.V.S., and his assistants have done good work in the Valley in the treatment of cattle disease. They inoculated in September last 2,086 cattle for rinderpest, of which number 55 were attacked with the disease and only 12 died. In September, 1907, they treated 870 cases for contagious diseases, and 272 for non-contagious diseases.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

CHAPMAN—JAMES—October 16, at St. Francis Xavier's Church, Bangalore, Sergeant Frank Edward Chapman, R. E., Public Works Department, Bengal, to Irene Mary Dunster daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. James, of Bangalore.

DEATHS.

HARDIE—October 14, at Bangalore, after a long and painful illness, borne with exemplary patience, Janet, the dearly loved daughter of Mrs. M. L Baud, Wellington Street, Richmond Town, aged 54 years.

HAYES—October 11, at Belgaum, Frederic Arthur, son of Wilton Hayes, aged 7 months.

WEST—October 17, at St. Martha's Hospital, Bangalore, Emily Mary West, aged 66 years and 7 months, widow of the late Richard West, Planter, South Wynaad.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED Always in Stock

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 12m., High water, 11-46m.; Low water, 5-32m, 5-45a.

Evening entertainment to Nawab Syed Hoosain Belgrami, Member of India Council, Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Oct. 21st. Full Moon, 2h. 46-5m. p m. ; Oct. 29th, Last Quarter, 7h. 21-5m.p.m. Oct. 28th, in Apogee, 2-7h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, October 23.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 35m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 19m.; High water, 0-21m., 0-19a. ; Low water, 6-7m., 6-14a.

Thursday, October 24.—Sun rises, 6h. 35m.; Sun sets, 6h. 11m. High water, 0-56m., 0-50a.; Low water, 6-41m, 6-43a.

Friday, October 25.—New East India Press Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 3-39 p.m., Bamankua Manganese Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, 4 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 36m ; Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water, 1-32m., 1-19a.; Low water, 7-15m., 7-13a.

Saturday, October 26.—Sun rises, 6h. 36m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 10m. ; High water, 2-9m., 1-47a. ; Low water, 7-52m., 7-45a.

Sunday, October 27.—22nd Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 36m.; Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water, 2-47m., 2-17a.; Low water, 8-35m., 8-19a.

Monday, October 28.—Presidency Mills Company, 9 Marine Street, 3 p.m. Soonderdas Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 3-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 37m.; Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water, 3-37m., 2-55a.; Low water, 9-26m., 8-59a.

MORE VICTIMS OF FIRE.—The ignition of the kerosine oil can on Thursday evening last in a grocer's shop in Memonwada, Bombay, has led to the accidental deaths of three children. Hafiza, a girl, died on Friday ; and the two others, Abdul Gafur (11) and Mahomed Ismail (14), who had been detailed in the Sir Jamshetji Jijibhoy Hospital for treatment, died later.

FATALITY IN THE DOCKS.—Syedshah Janmahomed, a Pathan labourer, who had been working with two other Pathan labourers in the Prince's Dock on a staging alongside a ship, fell down with both his companions in the dock basin on account of the rope by which the staging was held having accidentally snapped and was drowned in the basin, while the two others were rescued.

MUSIC AT THE TAJ MAHAL.—The following programme of music will be played at the Taj Mahal hotel, under the direction of Mr. J. F. Saldanha, Bandmaster, from 8-15 to 10-15 p.m. to-day :—

March	Kaiser Friedrich	Friedemanns
Overture	Le Chevalier Breton	Hermann
Valse	L'Estudiantina	Waldteufel
Intermezzo	Salome	Loraine
Selection	The Thistle	Myddleton
Characteristic Piece	We play at Soldiers	Ellenberg
Valse	Liebestraum	Czibulka
Galop	Biegen Oder Brechen	Skalla

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect,	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	—	Via Bhamo Interrupted	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 21st Oct. 1907.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	LATEST DATES.			TIME OCCUPIED IN TRANSMISSION.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	—	...	...	...	...
Teheran	21	11	55 a m	2	44
Suez........	21	1	40 p m	1	16

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 21st Oct. 1907.

	Latest Date.	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
		Hrs.	Mts.	Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta....	21st Oct. 1907.	0	23	0	3
" Karachee ..	Ditto	0	23	0	5
" Madras	Ditto	0	21	0	8

NOTICES.

The Anglo-American Company notify that service gunboats between Trinidad and Amacura for telegrams destined for Venezuela have again been suspended. (27-6-06).

During the strike of Telegraph operators, Telegrams for all places in United States, America, except New York City and Boston are subject to delay, and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (14-8-07).

Owing to bad working and interruption of French and English land lines, telegrams for France and Britain subject to delay (18-10-07.)

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian Frontier between Tsuhsiung and Yunnan (18-10-07).

MESSRS. SCOTT and TOD have received telegraphic advice from London of the declaration of a dividend by the Mysore Gold Mining Co. of 4s. 6d. per share, payable on the 12th November, and by the Nundydroog Co. of 1s. 2d. per share, date of payment not stated.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the 'ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady Waite, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Doroth Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper, Sold by Chemists, Grocers etc.

POLICE COURT.

KINDNESS ABUSED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtulla, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Raisey Keskav, a Hindu, was brought up on remand and charged with breach of trust in respect of Rs. 200 belonging to a Purdeshi named Pasu Mashing. The complaint was that the accused being a poor man the complainant, who is a gram dealer, out of compassion and with a view to help him, kept him in his shop and provided him with food and a room in his own place. On the 18th July last Dossa Hookmajee, a Marwari, borrowed Rs. 200 from the complainant. Three days after that the Marwari went to the complainant's shop to return the money. The latter being absent the amount was paid to the accused, with a request to give the same to the complainant on his return. The accused would not wait. The same evening he disappeared and went to Cutch Mandvi. He was arrested at that place and brought down to Bombay under a warrant. The accused pleaded "bona fide." He said he intended to return the money, but he forgot all about it. He was, however, convicted and fined Rs. 250, with the alternative of two months' rigorous inprisonment. It was further ordered to pay Rs. 200 out of the amount of the fine to the complainant if the fine was paid.

NOTORIOUS RECEIVER OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Flanagan charged Nanabhai Denshah, the notorious receiver of stolen property in Bombay, who is now serving his term of imprisonment in H. M's House of Correction, with receiving stolen properties in four different cases of theft which occurred in Bombay some time ago. In the first case the property was valued at Rs. 4,000, which belongs to Mr. G. Meyer, the theft having been committed in October 1906. In the second case the property was worth Rs. 75, and formed part of the property belonging to Mr. P. F. Talati. In the third case the property belonged to Mr. J. F. Furseckar, and was valued at Rs. 3,548; and in the fourth case it was worth Rs. 165, and belonged to Mr. F. B. Jeejeebhoy.

On the last occasion when the accused was arrested on the charge of burglary, for which he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, the police had found considerable property with the accused. Superintendents Nolan and Flanagan made enquiries and found out the owners.

The accused applied for a postponement as he wanted to engage a pleader, and the enquiry was adjourned till Thursday next.

ROBBING A WOMAN.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtulla, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Ryan charged Gunpat Govind, a Hindu carpenter, with breach of trust in respect of two gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 80, belonging to Rukhmabai, a Hindu woman. Mr. Mistri, pleader, prosecuted, while Mr. Dastur, pleader, defended the accused. From the evidence it appeared that accused managed to get the loan of the ornaments on the pretext that he wanted to use the same at a certain religious function. For three weeks he kept the ornaments with himself and would not return the same to the complainant, though frequent demands were made. It was then suspected that he had pawned the articles with a Marwari. A report was made to the police, who arrested the accused. The property was recovered from the Marwari, with whom it was pledged. His worship convicted and fined the accused Rs. 15, with the alternative of eight days' rigorous imprisonment.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Chunilal Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Moati Jetha, a Hindu, was charged with theft of a silver anklet from the person of a Hindu boy. On Sunday morning the accused was seen by a policeman, near Mumbadevi, removing the ornament from the boy's person and was arrested. The policeman then searched him and found a silver watch and some pieces of silk. The accused admitted having stolen the watch from the person of a man in Karachi, and as to the silk he said it was given to him by some thieves in Ahmedabad. The accused was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FIGHTING THE PLAGUE.

Mass Meeting of Mill-hands.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, about 4,000 mill-hands assembled together at DeLisle Road to receive Dr. Turner on last Sunday for explaining to them the necessary preventive measures of plague. The president, Mr. A. K. Leslie, in introducing Dr. Turner to the audience, said that he is the Health Officer of the Municipality, and wished to tell them what is known of plague and what measures should be adopted in fighting against it, and hoped that they would hear him very quietly and save their lives by acting according to his valuable instructions. Dr. Turner said when any place is affected by plague rats begin to die, and on plague-infected rats fleas (about 50 per cent) are found with about 5,000 plague bacilli in the stomach of each of them. These fleas attack men and thus cause to spread plague amongst them. It is these fleas which must, therefore, be avoided. The first step, which is very easy and without any cost, is to prevent rats from staying in your houses or gullies.

The second step, in case all rats could not be destroyed, is to hand over to the Health Department men any dead rat found in any house and place, and the third step, on receiving information that the dead rat was a plague rat, is to vacate the house and to go to reside either in your own sheds or in the municipal sheds (free of any charge) for nearly a month, in the meantime getting the house disinfected with pesteride (free of any charge) either by municipal men or by your own men. There is one more remedy for fighting with the plague, and that is inoculation. It is now known by scientific experience that by inoculation about 99 men out of 100 can be very well saved. This measure is not compulsory. It is entirely left to the discretion of the people. Last year 10,000 municipal labourers were inoculated, and there were only 13 cases amongst them.

This English speech of Dr. Turner was explained to the audience in Marathi by Mr. N. G. Powar in his usual loud and inpressive voice, with the help of a magic lantern conducted by Dr. Baptista, in which pictures of rats, fleas, plague bacilli in rat blood, plague bacilli in fleas, stomach and plague bacilli in fœces of fleas or men, plague patients, plague hospitals and processes of inoculation were shown to them to give real impression of causes of plague and how it might be prevented. Dr. Baptista and Mr. Pereira then showed cinematograph pictures to the audience, who were very much amused with them.

The Naib Dewan, Rao Saheb Jadhav of Kolhapur, being requested to state his experience regarding plague measures in Kolhapur, stated that evacuation is no doubt a good remedy, but owing to the last monsoon this could not be adopted in Kolhapur for the poor masses. H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, therefore, came forward to get himself and his whole family inoculated to give example to his subjects, and his example being fellowed by the Dewan Saheb and other officers the public followed them. He got himself and his family inoculated, and he stood before them healthy and gay. In Kolhapur the measure of inoculation was adopted by a very large number of people, and he hoped the people of Bombay would not hesitate to carry out Dr. Turner's instructions regarding inoculation, and to save their own lives and the lives of their dear persons. He should, however, be not misunderstood in connection with this measure. It was entirely left to the wishes of the people of Kolhapur to adopt it or not, and no compulsion, of whatever kind, was brought to bear upon them. Similarly he assured the audience that they need not be afraid of Dr. Turner's work among them, and that no compulsion of any kind and anywhere would be brought on them.

One of the mill-hands got up and thanked the president and Dr. Turner, saying that they are ready to carry out the instructions so kindly explained to them by Mr Powar.

The president, Dr. Turner, Mr. Mundlik and Rao Saheb Jadhav having been garlanded, the proceedings were brought to a close amid loud cheers.

PHTHISIS IN BOMBAY.

Lecture by Sir Balchandra Krishna.

Last night at the Framji Cawasji Hall, a very interesting and instructive lecture on the subject of Phthisis was delivered by Dr. Sir Balchandra Krishna. Surgeon-General J. P. Greany, M.D., I.M.S., presided. The Chairman in introducing the lecturer paid him a well merited tribute of praise for his ability, experience, and scholarship.

The learned lecturer said that in a paper on Overcrowding in Bombay, which he read before the Bombay Sanitary Association in 1904, he briefly indicated how overcrowding was closely associated with pulmonary tuberculosis, or what is more generally known as phthisis or consumption. Overcrowding and insanitary conditions are so intimately connected with phthisis that they may almost be called the parents of that disease.

DEFINITION.

The term tuberculosis is derived from tuber, a roundish swelling or nodule, or tubercle a little lump, such lumps or nodules being a characteristic of the disease. Lumps of this character are known to appear in various parts of the body such as the lungs, lymphatic glands, bones, serous membranes, mucous membranes, intestines and liver. The most notable of these affections is the tuberculosis of the lungs. In scientific language this is known as pulmonary tuberculosis. "Pulmona" means a lung, thus pulmonary means affecting a lung. This disease is also called phthisis or consumption, both of which terms mean wasting away or decay.

The pathological effects of tuberculosis consist in irritation caused by the bacilli and consequent growth of epithelioid cells from the normal fixed cells of the tissue affected. Thus are formed tubercles which are collections of morbidly grown cells.

There seems to be no limit to the prevalence of tuberculosis in point of climate or geographical situation. It prevails in the coldest countries, like Greenland and Siberia, as well as in the hottest ones, like India and Australia. The conditions most favourable to immunity are sunshine, abundant fresh air currents, dry soil, and a certain altitude. Hence an open air life is most congenial to health, while large centres of population with the worst air conditions are more subject to tuberculosis.

PHTHISIS IN BOMBAY.

Bombay city, with which we are more immediately concerned for the present, shows a rate of mortality from phthisis which is strikingly high, and which ought to put us on the enquiry as to whether it might not be possible to devise measures of mitigation or prevention. Thus taking the figures with reference to localities, we find that in the quinquennium ending with 1901 the average mortality was as high as 17·3 per mile in Second Nagpada, 14·5 in Girgaum, 14·1 in Khara Talao, 13·4 in Bhuleshwar, 12·6 in Kamathipura, 11·8 in Mandvi, 11·7 in Kumbharwada, and 11·1 in Chakla. It was lowest in Fort, South, 4; Fanaswadi, 7 ; Oomerkhadi, 1·5 ; Walkeshwar, 1·9 ; Esplanade, 2 ; and Shivri, 2·9. The intermediate sections are Dongri, 8·4 ; Market, 8·02; Byculla, 8·08 ; First Nagpada, 8·1 ; Dhobi Talao, 7·5; Mazagaon, 7·2; Tardeo and Khetwadi, 7·1; Fort, North, 6·8; and Parel, 6·3. The divergence in the rate of mortality is thus very great. There are some surprises too. Fanaswadi, which is popularly believed to be a most unhealthy locality, shows as low a rate of mortality as 7, whereas such places as Chaupati and Mahalaxmi show 4·7 and 4·2 respectively. With such a diversity of results, it will be difficult to apply one uniform set of rules. In the quinquennium ending with 1906 there is an agreeable fall in the general rate of mortality from phthisis. The maximum of mortality per mille is 5·8 in Oomerkhadi, 5·1 in Chukla and Khara Talao, 4·25 in Byculla, 4·4 in Parel, 4·06 in Sion, and 4·7 in Kumbharwada. The minimum was reached with 4 in Fort, South, 6 in First Nagpada, ·7 in Upper Colaba and Mahalaxumi, 1·01 in Tardeo, 1·2 in Walkeshwar, 1·9 in Fanaswadi, 1·1 in Kamatipura, 2·04 in Chaupati, 2·1 in Dongri and Dhobi Talao, 2·2 in Esplanade, 2·5 in Lower Colaba, Khetwadi and Girgaum, 2·6 in Second Nagpada, and 2·8 in Market and Shivri. What may be the causes of so much divergence between the figures of the 1st and 2nd periods it is not easy to say precisely. The improvement in the First and Second Nagpada districts is most remarkable, and must, I presume, be set down to the credit of the Improvement Trust. This may raise a smile. The Trust is exposed to the reproach of creating a solitude and calling it peace, but it is to be remembered that the solitude soon grows into a populous centre with vastly improved conditions, as is testified by the Nagpada improvement scheme. The causes of diminution of mortality in other parts of the city are not equally easy to explain. Nevertheless, when the variation in the rates of mortality is so great as between 4 and 5·8, there is ample scope for improvement.

CLASSES OF PEOPLE.

Considering the figures with reference to the different classes of people, we find the rate of mortality from phthisis is highest amongst Mahomedans, being 15·5 per mille in the first quinquennium and 5·3 in the second. The rates of mortality from phthisis among Hindus and Jains in the same periods were 7·4 and 2·7 respectively ; among Parsees 1·3 and 1·9, and among Christians 2·2 and 1·6. In this classification too the figures in the second period are considerably lower than those in the first. The figures of mortality from respiratory diseases show almost like results. Thus in the first period the rate of mortality amongst Mahomedans was 18·08, amongst Hindus and Jains 10·6, amongst Parsees 4·3, and amongst Christians 4·7 ; whereas in the second period the corresponding figures were 12 5, 7 8, 3·6 and 4·04 respectively.

Let us now consider the predisposing causes of phthisis. Certain influences, internal or external, may make a man specially susceptible to an attack from a disease. In medical parlance this is called predisposition. Such causes are occupation, overcrowding and density of population, insanitary dwellings, poverty of living, alcoholism, heredity, and social customs and habits.

Overcrowding is a most potent factor in the propagation of phthisis. The relation of the death-rate from phthisis to overcrowding has been definitely ascertained in European countries.

Alcoholism or drunkenness has been recognised as a powerful predisposing cause of phthisis. The habit of drunkenness debilitates the system, and makes it susceptible of catching tuberculous poison. The atmosphere of the public house adds to the susceptibility. In a paper on Tuberculosis read by Professor Brouardel of Paris before the British Congress on Tuberculosis in 1901, the connection of alcoholism with phthisis was insisted on with considerable emphasis. "Alcoholism," said the Professor, "is the most potent factor in propagating tuberculosis. The strongest man who has once taken to drink is powerless against it."

Heredity was at one time considered a very important element in the development of phthisis. The occurrence of several deaths in a family from the same disease led to a belief that the disease was due to a taint in the family blood. The discovery that phthisis is due to infection from a foreign substance has led to a revision of the previous view.

Social customs, such as early marriage among Hindus and the purdah system among Mahomedans, have an important bearing in creating predisposition to phthisis. Early marriage causes precocity in both sexes, and early maternity in the female sex. This means premature waste and decay. The purdah system and seclusion of women shuts them out from the benefits of fresh air, which is a special protection against a possible inroad of phthisis. There are other social habits and customs which have a deleterious effect on the system. A close examination of our home and social life will reveal a number of points for consideration, but the subject can hardly be pursued to any length in this paper.

MODES OF INFECTION.

There are three principal modes in which the infection of tuberculous poison may take place, viz., inhalation, injection, and inoculation. The commonest source of infection is the dust of dried sputum. It is found that the expectorated sputum of consumptive persons contains an abundance of tubercle bacilli which retain their vitality even when the sputum is dried into dust. Thus the dust of dried sputum is a potent means of conveying tuberculous poison. People are apt to spit indiscriminately on the floor, on walls, or in public streets. The sputum thus thrown may seem inoffensive, but it often contains germs of disease, which work on susceptible persons in a most insidious manner. Thus the habit of spitting indiscriminately is not only filthy but dangerous. The dust of dried sputum lies unobserved in other dust accumulated in a room or may lie suspended in the air. In either case it is conveyed into human lungs by means of inhalation. In Bombay heaps of dust readily accumulate in houses as well as on public roads. What germs of mischief may lie latent in these heaps, it is fearful to contemplate. Inoculation consists in the conveyance of the posion from one person to another. Cases have been observed of phthisis being caused in children by being kissed on the lips by consumptive people. Handkerchiefs soiled with sputum are also apt to communicate the disease. A consumptive person's saliva, or spoons, or rubber tube nipples, first put into the mouth of a tuberculous mother or nurse, may cause infection. Even blowing through the mouth by a midwife to relieve asphyxiation at birth of a child is apt to communicate the disease.

In this connection I must not omit to notice the buildings for the Parsee poor in Bombay. It is an excellent philanthropic movement which gives healthy accommodation to middle class and poor Parsee families. The results in the saving of life are striking. The fund for constructing such buildings is ever growing. Recently there has been considerable accession to it on account of the charities consequent on the funeral ceremonies of Mrs. Awabai Framji Petit. The other communities, Hindu and Mahomedan, have nothing like it to show, and it is time they woke up to their duty in this respect. The large employers of labour in Bombay, such as the Government, the Municipality, the Improvement Trust, the Port Trust, the Millowners, the presses and the like might greatly help in the solution of the problem of overcrowding if they undertood to provide cheap dwellings for their employes. The Municipality, the Improvement Trust, and the the Port Trust have recognized their responsibility in a certain measure, but much more requires to be done. Government too provide accommodation for some of their employes, such as the military and the police. If they recognize their obligation as regards other departments, such as the Post Office, the Telegraph, the Customs, the Secretariat, and the like, they would be rescuing a large number of poor people from the evils of unhealthy living. The owners of mills and other factories might, with great advantage to themselves as well as to their operatives, and the city generally, arrange to lodge their own workmen in buildings under their own control. The report of the recent Factory Committee has, if I mistake not, made a recommendation that mill-owners should provide lodgings for their own workmen. A fresh Factory Commission will consider the whole questions *de novo*, and, let me hope, the care of the operatives by the employers will be duly pressed upon their attention. It is expected that the report of the Commission will lead to legislation, and it were much to be wished that a statutory duty is laid upon the owners of mills as well as other factories on a large scale to provide dwellings, education, medical relief and other comforts for their operatives. If a systematic effort is made by each large employer of labour to look after the comforts of living of his own work people the evils arising from overcrowding will largely be mitigated.

MEASURES OF RELIEF IN INDIA.

In view of these efforts in Western countries, the question naturally occurs, what have we done in India ? Speaking for our own Presidency, the lecturer said we are not liable to be charged with entire inaction. He is ready to admit our work is by no means commensurate with the gravity of the evil. Our work, whether municipal or private, is, it must be owned, as yet insufficient. Of municipal work there is just a beginning in Bombay. It requires to be carried out more vigorously and more systematically. The mofussil is, however, sleeping the sleep of ages. There is an entire want of awakening. There is in fact no recognition of any duty in that direction. Even the vital statistics do not recognise phthisis as a separate head to be counted with. The Bombay Municipality ought to organize a campaign of its own, and ought to serve as a beacon light for the guidance of mofussil municipalties. Of dispensaries for phthisical patients on the European pattern we have none, and of sanatoia there is just a beginning, though only a feeble one. For a pure, invigorating climate such as is required for curing phthisis, the dry air of the Ghats is best suited. The moist relaxing atmosphere on the sea coast has been found to be injurious. Up the Ghats, Devlali, Khandala, Lonavla and Panchgani are places which may well answer the requirements, and are found in actual experience to be suitable in effecting a cure of phthisical cases. A beginning in the way of building sanatoria on approved open air principles was made at Devlali some years ago, when the Dr. Bahadurji Sanatorium for Parsee patients was founded. It is a good institution of its kind, and has shown great results. It will always redound to the glory of our compatriots of the Parsee community that they are ever in the forefront of all movements for the relief of suffering humanity. The Bahadurji Sanatorium for Consumptive patients is, I believe, the first of its kind in all India. Its success ought to stimulate other people to organize like institutions for the relief of sufferers in their respective communities.

CONCLUSION.

The crucial fact which gives the key to all the endeavour about relieving phthisis, is that it is curable, at least in the earlier stages. Sir James Crichton Browne labours the point at considerable length, and maintains that what is possible by the new treatment is not merely "an arrest" of pulmonary tuberculosis, but "a cure," not "a mere interruption or stoppage in the course of an incurable disease," but "a complete and permanent restoration to health." If thus a cure is assured, it becomes the duty of every educated person to find out and to adopt for the protection of his fellowmen the measures which have proved so efficacious in other countries. That the disease is largely prevalent in our midst hardly requires any proof. It is a matter of every day experience in our own as well as our neighbours' families. The question then is, are we to sit helplessly with folded arms? Western countries point out to us that the misery is capable of being in a great measure avoided and mitigated. Let us then adopt the precautions that have been found there to answer so well. Let us put the people on their guard that the disease is the result of infection received from the outside, that it is itself a source of infection to others, that the danger of infection principally lies in the sputum, moist or dry, of consumptive persons, and that milk and meat are also a possible source of infection. To protect ourselves from these various sources of danger, we must be prepared to submit to certain restraints and to conform to certain rules of life. The municipal regulations about spitting, sanitation, disinfection, and the like are all likely to be felt as so many restrictions upon one's liberty, but in the interest of society as well as our own, the restrictions have to be cheefully borne. Certain habits, such as intemperance, certain conditions of living, such as overcrowding and filth, insufficient light and ventilation, damp floors and the like cause a deterioration of the system and make it susceptible to catch the germs of the disease. We must be on the alert to avoid such conditions so as to escape the risk of bringing on such susceptibilities. If, in spite of all these precautions, infection does take place, we ought to avail ourselves of the benefits of the open air treatment at the earliest opportunity. Thus municipal regulations and the building of sanatoria are the two principal measures to be striven for in regard to the prevention and cure of phthisis. The more we attain these objects the more strongly are we armed against phthisis. The experience of England shows that with care and public spirit it is possible to reduce the evil to its lowest limits, and if possible to annihilate it. With this message of hope, and with the better knowledge at our disposal, is it fitting that we should be as indifferent and apathetic as ever? In England, and other European countries, the Associations for the Prevention of Tuberculosis have done valiant service in educating public opinion and organizing movements for the foundation of sanatoria. The Sanitary Association of Bombay may take up the like role for this Presidency. Individual efforts are unavailing in such a cause. There must be organized action on a large scale to move the different interests concerned, and to bring about a co-ordination of energies and activities. It is a large work for the Association to undertake, but such as will be worthy of its ambition, and as will cover it with lasting honour. The success of such an Association principally depends on the energy and resource of its Secretary. In Dr. Turner, the Sanitary Association possesses a Secretary of great earnestness and capacity. Let me hope the Association, with the co-operation of the citizens of Bombay, will organize and effectually carry out a systematic campaign against phthisis in Bombay so as to free the city from this destructive scourge, and to earn the grateful thanks of coming generations.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

1 There will be Recruits Drill in the Town Hall compound this Tuesday evening the 22nd instant from 6 p m.

2 All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Riding School on Thursday morning next the 24th instant at 7-30 a m. Dress—Drill order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

H. S. SYMONS, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

314 PROFICIENCY CLASS.

There will be a Lecture on Fuzes and Projectiles at the B V A. Club on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, at 7 p. m. Dress—Plain clothes.

315 E H Co.

Parade on Wednesday the 23rd inst. at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p. m. and proceed to Middle Ground to man defence Lights.

* * * * *

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

290. Detail for the ensuing week ending Saturday the 26th instant.

To-day Tuesday the 22nd—"M" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 5-30 p m.

II—"I" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 4-15 p m.

III—"L" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 4-45 p m.

IV—School of Arms, at the Y M C Association at 7 p m.

V—Bugle Practice at St Mary's College, Byculla at 6 30 p m.

Wednesday the 23rd—Commanding Officer's Parade.

Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p m.

II—"H" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 5 p m.

Thursday the 24th—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a m.

II—"L" Coy Parade at 7-45 a m on company parade ground.

III—"I", "K" and "M" Coys Parade on the Maidan at 4 p m.

Friday the 25th—School of Arms at the Y M C Association at 7 p m.

II—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.

Saturday the 26th—"H" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 7-30 a m.

291 Arms—All Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters by Thursday next, the 24th instant, for inspection by the Civil Chief Master Armourer.

292 Enrolments—The undernamed having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "C" Coy :—No 6112 Vol M David.

293 Extract from Brigade Orders dated 16th October 1907, is published for information :—

No 1358—Volunteers Drill Instructors—The undernamed N C Officers of the 2nd Bn Royal Scots are appointed Drill Instructors to the Bombay Volunteer Rifle on the dates specified opposite their names :—No 8379 Lce Corpl D Brydon, 1st May 1907, No 7082 Lce Corpl W Crosby, 1st May 1907, No 6049 Lce Corpl [illegible] Creed, 1st October 1907 and No 7568 Lce Corpl A Fletcher, 1st October 1907.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

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⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, OCT. 22, 1907.

INDIAN OCEAN METEOROLOGY.

CAPTAIN C. W. BREBNER of the s. s. *Secunder* contributes to the Journal of the Society of Arts a paper on Indian Ocean Meteorology and its relation to the South-West Monsoon, which opens up several avenues for scientific speculation. It is often asked, he says, "Is the desert creeping on, is it gaining in area as the world grows older? As time goes by will the coast line of Sind, Kathiawar and Bombay become a rainless zone as is the Arabian coast on the west side?" He answers these questions by asking another: Is it not probable that a great change is taking place in the Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea? Captain Brebner holds that changes have occurred and that they are still going on but are unnoticed and unrecorded for want of more extended means of observation. He then leads up to his desires by reference to Mr. Blandford's theory of the Himalayan snows affecting the monsoon current. The theory has its supporters and its detractors. Captain Brebner supports the theory and quotes a record of twenty-five years under sail and steam in the Indian Ocean as qualification for putting forward a more comprehensive theory. Referring to the failure of the monsoon in 1905 he says that the noticeable feature of the South-East Trade of that year was its weakness from the Equator to 20° south, as far as Mauritius, and the South-West Monsoon was of about equal force at the North. At Mauritius the wind as usual veered to south-south-east and south in June and, although light throughout June, July and August, the Polar winds were exceptionally cold throughout the island. Facing the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea, he continues, are numerous groups of snow-covered islands in the South Indian Ocean, namely St. Paul, Amsterdam, Verguelen, McDonald, Crozet and Prince Edward Islands.

All these have heavy snow falls in winter and numerous icebergs are often grounded in their neighbourhood, and have even been reported north of the 18th parallel of south latitude. The cold wind flowing from the Pole is felt in Mauritius and neighbouring islands more or less according to the conditions of the snowfall and the quantity of ice to the south. May not this same current, he asks, travelling toward the Equator and beyond it, have some disturbing effect on the rain-bearing clouds moving up the Arabian Sea and torwards Western India, so that the monsoon may be checked by excessive and late snowfall in the north and by the same cause in the south so far as the Arabian Sea is concerned? To determine this and seek for other causes a more comprehensive atmospheric survey of the Indian Ocean is suggested. Already great attention is paid to the reports of eastward moving steamers, but the reports deal only with the fringe of the area, and somewhat inadequately at that. The plea is put forward that a thorough system should be established wherever possible in the Indian Ocean for observations to be taken with kites. The suggestion was made at a meeting of the Meteorological Society of Mauritius in February of 1905 and the matter was laid before Government. Now is sought assistance and support, not only from that quarter but from the Indian Government, the Colonial Office and the Administration of Ceylon, the stations suggested being Keeling, Corals, Mauritius, Diego Garcia and the Seychelles. Socotra is omitted as being impracticable although desirable, but a further suggestion is made that the French Government should be asked to establish stations at Reunion and at Mayotte in the Mozambique Channel, thus completing the circuit. The particular value of the last named station may be guaged when it is remembered that ten years ago cyclones were unknown there whilst now they are of annual occurrence. The changes that have taken place to produce this effect can hardly be local, and a thorough study of Indian Ocean Meteorology should amply repay the small expense that the inauguration of the system demands. The present season presages trouble to come, and should be a powerful incentive to the Governments both at Home and in India to devote further study to a subject which is of such vast importance to the country and of which so little, comparatively, is known.

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DUSTY ROADS. THE production of dust on paved roads in cities depends partly on the quality of the material of construction and partly on the amount of traffic passing over it, but these two factors vary to a very great extent. In Bombay, which was once macadamized, that is to say, paved with stones of a fixed size and shape the wear was proportionately small, but now when a material that can only be compared with quarry refuse is used, the old cohesion is gone and repairs are necessarily more frequent. It is rumoured that good macadam is very difficult to get, and that the funds allowed for road repair are inadequate. This we need not discuss, but the result concerns every one who desires to breathe pure air. The stone used at present varies in size from small fragments to pieces five inches long. This material will not consolidate like the approximate cubes of macadam: it requires more binding material to fill the interstices and this binding material, being softer than the road surface, is ground to mud in wet weather and to dust when dry. Stones of irregular shape do not get fixed solidly in the surface. A wheel passing over the end of one of them may easily dislodge it and thus begin an irregularity of surface. In the United States, binding material has been made by crushing the stone used as macadam. This has been found to be more durable than other materials. This method is also recommended by Mr. H. Humphreys, Consulting Engineer to the Army Council on Roads and Bridges, who recommends that a minimum amount of this binding should be used. The increasing production of dust in Bombay which accompanies the increasing traffic is a serious matter, for it is much more foul and injurious than that of the country. A microscopic examination reveals small fragment of leather, clothing, wood, iron, excreta of various kinds, chemical compounds and mineral dust along with a plentiful supply of tetanus and other germs, all of which are respired in the act of breathing. The application of water to a road for the purpose of laying the dust is next to useless, for the road surface being highly heated causes rapid evaporation of all the water that does not flow off: if there is much dust, a slippery mud is produced which when dry is easily ground up by the traffic.

Again, frequent wetting and drying of the road help to loosen the material and accelerate the wear, and to keep Bombay road constantly moist would involve an expense that would be prohibitive. Decomposition of organic matter is accelerated by road watering and is evident in the smell of the vapours arising from the surface. The rate of wear of a road depends largely on the kind and number of vehicles passing over it. Vehicles with narrow tyres and heavy loads are most destructive. A bullock cart weighs 1,000 pounds and carries 1,600 pounds of cotton bales, making a load of 2,600 pounds on two wheels. The wheel track on a clean dry road is 2 inches wide and its surface contact is barely 6 square inches, so the pressure on the road is 216 pounds per square inch, which would be a high pressure in a steam boiler, and as the road is not dead smooth the wheels vary the force of their pressure as they follow the irregularities of the surface until, when the road is rough, the wheels descend into the hollows with a blow. The feet of draught animals have a less injurious effect on the road at ordinary rates of work. Much lighter vehicles than the bullock cart may do unnecessary damage to the road if fitted with round-faced tyres which bear almost at a point on the surface, while heavy slow moving carts with broad tyres, unless loaded to excess, act somewhat like a road roller. Every movement of the road material under wheeled traffic produces dust and, consequently, wear. The macadam road surface was invented at a time when traffic was not nearly so active as it is at present and when carts carrying produce or merchandise had very broad tyres. This has been recognised in many of the recent attempts made to improve road surfaces. It seems to have been recognised that a road to be durable should be as watertight as possible, and also well drained. Portland cement has been used as a binding material, with a good foundation, and tar and bitumen have had extended trials in various countries and have in many places with a temperate climate been found successful. Under a tropical sun the tar binding is much softer than it is in colder climates, and to obtain the desired consistence in Bombay it would demand a greater outlay. Tar greatly reduces the grinding action of the stones on each other and, being of a slightly yielding nature, makes an agreeable surface for passenger traffic. Wood pavement has acquired a very good name in countries where the distributed rainfall keeps it always moist; but in a wide Bombay road the movement due to shrinkage might be so great as to produce a looseness in the blocks. We are all familiar with the effect of the monsoon on doors and windows. The swelling of the vertical parts of a door frame which may total to 18 3-4 inches of wood may amount to a full eighth of an inch in a 42 inch doorway. This on a 40 foot road would represent a shrinkage of 1½ inches. Even if the wood were injected with heavy petroleum, the shrinkage, although diminished, would not be stopped, for barrels of mineral oil, after a voyage from Europe, during which the wood apppears to be fully soaked, will leak when exposed to the sun on the quays of Bombay because moisture of water evaporates from the wood faster than the oil can take its place. Any loosening of the wood pavement due to shrinkage would be very dangerous and, as the effect of water on wood is greatest when the water is warm, a lengthened trial would be necessary to determine its suitability.

The seasonal character of the rainfall here would produce the maximum of movement. Two measures might be adopted within a moderate time to mitigate the dust nuisance until the problem of the road surface is solved. A regulation controlling the width and shape of metallic tyres, especially of labour carts, would reduce the daily wear considerably, and encouragement might at the same time be given to a better type of bullock cart to meet the modern requirements of traffic. The present cart is unduly heavy, badly designed, and, from want of balances, it causes needless fatigue to the bullocks. A second regulation might limit the speed of vehicles to such a rate as would not throw up an excessive amount of dust; the dust raised by a horse-drawn solid-tyred carriage being regarded as a standard. The pneumatic tyre which was at first thought to cause no wear on roads is now proved to be very destructive to all but the very best road surfaces. It not only throws up more dust than any other, but it sucks out the binding material and loosens the surface, and has already in England furnished a new problem to the road engineer. The improvement of the motor-car has gone ahead of that of road surfaces, and it may easily, under the present circumstances, become a genuine nuisance. Twenty years ago sea water from Back Bay was used for watering the streets of the Fort. It was abandoned because Vehar water was found to be cheaper. Chloride of calcium, which absorbs moisture even more rapidly than common salt, has been used to a considerable extent in England. The experiments with petroleum in Bombay seemed to indicate that the oil was deficient in bitumen and spread downwards too much. That with tar in Medows Street appears to be the most successful and, if not too costly, gives promise of success, for the very frequent passage of motor-cars does not seem to have affected it prejudicially. The road surface problem in Bombay will have to be worked out on local experience, as no other city appears to be able to furnish a complete and suitable example. Financial considerations exclude certain remedies, and climatic conditions furnish limits that cannot be ignored, but road engineers have already many successes to their account and, given a fair chance, they will finally succeed in Bombay.

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PLIGHT OF A PRETENDER! MULAI HAFID, the would-be usurper of power in Morocco, is not having it all his own way, Having, as he believed, firmly established his power in the dominions of his brother, Abdul Aziz, he, at the beginning of this month, sent two representatives into Europe from Safi, on board a specially chartered ship, with the intention of getting his Royal prerogative recognised in the Courts of Europe. But his emissaries have found the doors of diplomacy shut in their faces. They landed at Gibralter on October 2nd on their way to visit King Edward in London. But when they got to the British capital they found themselves unable to gain admission to the King's presence. They met with no better luck in Berlin; and now Rome has shown them the cold shoulder with equal significance. It is obvious, of course, that the Powers have no intention of recognising the mission of Mulai Hafid until he can show a firmer foundation for his month-old sovereignty than is at present possible. The Powers are naturally chary of recognising a new rule until the old one is safely ended. They have to be sure they are off with the old love before they take on with the new, for they never know when it may be their own turn. A throne may be stable enough, but its occupant can never be thoroughly sure of his seat. Kings are themselves but too frequently the playthings of circumstance for them to be froward of accepting the termination of a rule at the bidding of a freebooter of Mulai Hafid [illegible] besides, it is very doubtful if he has more than a nominal right to call himself Sultan. He is at best but an adventurer—the tool of certain Moroccan kaids, who see an opportunity of "backsheesh" which they are unable to obtain from the rightful Sultan; nor is he any better off financially than Abdul Aziz. For weeks Mulai Hafid has been wanting to proceed north to Rabat to engage his brother's troops, but he is unable to do so for want of money, while he is none too sure of his supporters. According to Reuter, several of the great southern kaids have remained loyal to Abdul Aziz, and are importuning him to quit Rabat and march southward upon his brother, the pretender. Both the Sultan and the pretender are embarrassed financially, and Abdul Aziz is reported to have sent his jewels to Paris with the object of obtaining money. Then there are two other points, each of which is sufficient to account for the "closed door" in the Courts of Europe. Europe in general has no definite quarrel with Abdul Aziz. It is true France has fought his troops and beaten them, but that was solely in consequence of a murderous attack upon foreign dock workers by a set of fanatical Moors in an insignificant coast town, for which nobody would dream of impugning the Sultan. Abdul Aziz, in fact, is an amiable, jovial, pleasure-loving potentate, against whom his own people can allege nothing worse than a predilection for Englishmen and English games. For years he has pursued the even tenor of his way, smiling at the little troubles that inevitably beset a throne, and trusting to Kaid Maclean to see him through. Now it happened that when the catastrophe at Casablanca occurred, Kaid Maclean was safely sequestrated within the camp of the brigand Raisuli: consequently Abdul Aziz was at the mercy of his people, without a friend to help him. In that moment Mulai Hafid, the pretender, saw his opportunity. Instead of rushing to his brother's aid with the patriotic desire to save their country, he raised an army and set himself up as Sultan. English—or, rather, Scottish—pretenders have done the same in Britain, but it is not cricket, and Mulai Hafid's flagrant disregard for his country's welfare, so long as his own end is gained, has doubtless lost him the regard of the Courts of Europe for all time.

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THE NEW SUPERINTENDENT OF RECORDS. THE appointment of Mr. William Foster as Registrar to the India Office and Superintendent of Records there, in succession to Mr. Arthur Wollaston, who has just been retired under the sixty-five year rule, is very appropriate, as he has been for the past six years assistant to Mr. Wollaston in the Records Department. He is, moreover, a young man, a little over forty, whilst Mr. Wollaston was fifty-six when he came to this post in 1898 in succession to the late Mr. Frederic Danvers, who had been fifty-one when called to this post in 1884. Moreover, Mr. Foster has real love for research among the records, and has already done very useful work in acquainting the public with some of their contents. Eight years ago he published for the first time a full account of the embassy of Sir Thomas Roe to the Court of the Great Mughal Jehangir, son of Akbar, in 1615-19. Roe's account was hitherto known only in the short summary give by Pinkerton and Kerr in their Collection of Voyages and Travels. The latter had taken their extracts from incomplete sources. Roe's embassy was mainly known to readers through the account of his Chaplain, who accompanied him to the Mughal Court, Edward Terry, whose work is well known. Roe himself did not take the trouble to write a book. But his letters, written from India, were preserved at the India Office, and from these and other authentic MS. sources, Mr. Foster published his account in two volumes for the Herkluyt Society. For the same Society to which we owe so much of the materials of the early history of European intercourse with India, he edited last year, also for the first time, the account of the voyage of Jourdain to India in 1611, which also is a valuable work. Jourdain, or Jordan, came to Surat for the East India Company, and his adventures were very interesting. He discovered, among others things, Swally Hole, near Surat, which plays such a part in our history on the west coast. This account of Jourdain lay in manuscript all this while, Purchas alone having used it for abridging it in his great collection published in the first quarter of the seventeenth century, and Mr. Foster was the first to render it known to all. He is also at present engaged in continuing the series of old "Letters received by the East India Company from its servants in India and the East" in the early part of the seventeenth century. Mr. Danvers had begun this series in 1896 with a volume of letters extending for ten years from 1602 to 1612. Sir George Birdwood also edited another volume. And now the main work of editing these letters falls upon Mr. Foster. This very important work is published under the patronage of the Secretary of State for India, and six volumes, coming to about 1635, are out by this time. Thus Mr. Forster has shown by his past work that he takes a genuine interest in the records which have now passed under his direct care. He may be trusted to do still more important work in the near future in making them known and accessible to the outer public. Mr. Danver's, though he joined the India Office very early in life, in 1882, found time to continue his studies at the London University when he took his B. A. in 1888. For some years he edited that very useful compilation, the "India Office List."

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SIR MUNCHERJEE BHOWNAGREE. SINCE the publication of the statement that Sir M. M. Bhownaggree had decided not to stand again for his old constituency, N. E. Bethnal Green, numerous inquiries have been made as to his intentions for the future. We have reason to believe that Sir Mancherjee has been invited to take the field by another constituency and that he intends to stand for it at the next election in the Unionist interest, adhering to his Tariff Reform views, including the securing of a free hand to India in regard to its fiscal policy. We understand that this constituency has on its voters' list a very large number of persons whose views on Tariff Reform correspond to those of Sir Mancherjee's, thereby increasing his chances of success.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. *Macedonia* with the outward mails of the 11th instant, left Aden at 1 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE FEDERAL TARIFF.

Tragedy at Sea.

SYDNEY PREMIER RESIGNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

[*]MELBOURNE, OCTOBER 7.

A reply has been forwarded by the President of the Legislative Council (Mr. H. Briggs) and the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly (Mr. T. Quinlan) to the communication received from the President of the Federal Senate and the Speaker of the Houses of Representatives in connection with the remonstrance framed by the Western Australian House of Parliament in regard to the tariff proposals of the Federal Government. The communication, after acknowledging the reply received from the President of the Federal Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, sets out that, while it is admitted that the imposition of the Customs duties is a question that has passed into the exclusive control of the Commonwealth Parliament, it is contended that a State Parliament has the right in its collective capacity to protest against any legislation proposed by the Federal Houses. In support of this contention the communication goes on to state that in all British dominions where constitutional government exists every subject has the right to bring forward by petition a personal grievance or a protest to the Parliament which governs him, but when either House of Parliament desires to enter a protest against the action of some superior authority, or to request such authority to take action which is vested in it to remove or remedy a grievance, the invariable practice is for the House to proceed collectively by an address. "Thus," the communication continues, "we find that in the Imperial Parliament addresses are presented to the Sovereign on all occasions when he is requested by either House to take any action which rests with him. Similarly, in all States of the Commonwealth, State Parliaments approach the Sovereign, the Imperial Houses of Parliament, and the State Governor by address. This being so, it seems to follow that a State Parliament should by the same method approach the Parliament of the Commonwealth. It is quite probable that no precedent can be found up to the present time in the proceedings of your respective Houses applicable to the present circumstances, but the mere fact that no occasion has yet occurred within the short period of the existence of your respective Houses when this right has been asserted affords no ground for denying the right if it exists. The Standing Orders of our Legislative Council provide for addresses being presented to either House of the Commonwealth Parliament and for the same being transmitted through the State Governor (the procedure followed in the present case) and similar Standing Orders are in force in the State Parliament of South Australia."

In conclusion, the writers state that they had anticipated that His Excellency the Governor-General would, on the receipt of the despatch from the State Governor enclosing their communication, have transmitted the same to the respective Houses of the Federal Parliament by Message in the usual way, and that the respective Houses would then have taken the matter into consideration, and they respectfully suggest that this is the proper course to adopt.

MR. CARRUTHERS RESIGNS.

It will come as a great surprise to the Commonwealth to learn that Mr. J. H. Carruthers has resigned office as Premier of New South Wales. The whole of the Government, of course, goes out with its Premier. The resignation has been forwarded to the Governor, and it is anticipated Mr. Wade will be sent for to form a new Ministry. Mr. Wade will, it is understood, be prepared to undertake the task. This announcement was made to the press by Mr. Wade in the following terms:—"I have sad news for you to-night. The Premier's health has given way under the strain at last, and he has been compelled to send in his resignation during the course of this evening. That is all I can say about that at present. I may take the opportunity of saying that this is another case of a man with a constitution that was once robust being worn out by his loyal sense of public duty. No one but those who have been in close contact with him had the least idea of the amount of work he has put into the campaign that has just been completed. This, on top of the stress and strain which he has undergone during the life of the last Parliament, has eventually told its tale. I only hope that the rest which has been unfortunately forced upon him will be the means of restoring his shattered health, and that the party and the Parliament of the country will again have the benefit of his services." Mr. Wade said he expected to be sent for by the Governor to form a Ministry. He remarked that it left him very little time before Parliament met, which it will do on Wednesday, for the purpose of swearing in members.

NEW PREMIER'S CAREER.

Mr. Chas. Gregory Wade is one of the best known members of the New South Wales bar. When Mr. Carruthers formed his Ministry in August, 1904, Mr. Wade joined as Attorney-General. He is a native of the Hunter Valley, New South Wales, and was born at Singleton in 1863. He was educated chiefly at the King's school. He won a scholarship, and entered at Merton College, Oxford, where he graduated with honors in 1885. In England Mr. Wade was a noted footballer, and played three-quarters for Oxford University, and took the same place in the English international team for four years. During these four years he was only in a beaten team once. In the athletic world Mr. Wade has also achieved prominence as a brilliant performer over 100 yards. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, and returned to New South Wales in 1886, where he began practice as a barrister. He made rapid progress in his profession, and was appointed County Crown Prosecutor in 1891. Shortly afterwards he was promoted to the Central Criminal Court, at Darlinghurst, and has on several occasions acted as a district court judge. Mr. Wade has held several royal commissions.

WORNOUT WARSHIP ABANDONED.

A sensational experience fell to the lot of Captain Burn and crew, on board the old French warship "Meurthe," this week, when in tow from Noumea to Sydney. The "Meurthe," after 33 years' service, became useless and tenders were called for the purchase of the vessel at Noumea. The Moreland Smelting Co., of Sydney and Melbourne, were the successful tenderers at £2,000. The lieutenant of the port at Noumea made a thorough survey of the "Meurthe," and certified her thoroughly seaworthy. For the purpose of steering and generally looking after the "Meurthe," Captain Burn and a crew of ten were shipped aboard her at Noumea, and Mr. Gilbert Baker, one of the partners in the Moreland Smelting Co., was also on board. The "St. Louis," with the "Meurthe" in tow, left Noumea a week ago last Thursday. Everything went well until Saturday afternoon last, when the skipper of the "St. Louis" signalled to pay out a little more tow line, as the sea was rising. In doing so the men on the "Meurthe" let go their end of the tow line altogether, and a seaman, Ernest Caporn, was killed. The "St. Louis" had then to stand by, and haul in the whole of the tow line, amounting to 200 fathoms. The "St. Louis" then made after the drifting ship, and the line was thrown aboard, and once more the vessels proceeded on their journey; but on Tuesday last the wind rose, and blew a gale from the north-west. The "Meurthe" began to roll heavily and strain herself to such a degree that she showed signs of leakage. Captain Burn and crew took to the pumps, and worked hard all night. At daylight it was quite evident that the "Meurthe" could never weather the gale. Those on board signalled to the captain of the "St. Louis" that they were desirous of abandoning the ship. Captain Chancel signalled back, "Have you sustained any serious damage?" and the answer was, "She is leaking badly." The skipper of the "St. Louis" then let go his end of the tow line, while the boat on the "Meurthe" was made ready to lower, and those on board the drifting vessel had lifebelts served out to them. The storm was increasing in fury, and the difficulty was to lower the whaleboat and get everybody safely into it. After much exertion this was accomplished. The "St. Louis," with equal difficulty, steamed towards the whaleboat and, after several attempts, managed to get on the leeward side. The little craft was smashed against the side of the steamer but those in the boat were rescued in a very exhausted condition. By this time the deserted ship could be seen very much by the stern. Her nose was standing well out of water, and she was evidently filling fast. She was then about 600 miles from Noumea and 70 miles off the Middleton Reef. A very heavy sea was running and the waves were breaking clean over her. She was drifting towards the Middleton Reef. The "St. Louis" shaped her course for Sydney. The "Meurthe" was built in 1874. She was insured for £3,000 before leaving Noumea.

TRAGEDY OF THE SEA.

When the steamer "Fortunatus" was abandoned on fire in mid-ocean, one of the crew, a coolie, was missing, and it was surmised that he had either fallen overboard or had committed suicide. An interesting letter, which was received at Melbourne from Captain Felton, of the steamer "Iona" by Mr. F. Longmore, on Wenesday, of Bourke street, described the rescue of the unfortunate coolie from the vessel ten days after she was abandoned, and provides a dramatic sequel to a remarkable story of the sea. The letter, which was written at Port Said on August 21, reads as follows:—"On my late passage from Tulata, Java, to here on August 9, in latitude 5·52deg. and longitude 90·54deg., I am sorry to say that we fell in with the s.s. "Fortunatus," of Melbourne, abandoned, on fire. The fire was still burning. When we were alongside her we found one poor unfortunate coolie, who had been left behind when the others left the ship in the boats. He can't talk English, but as near as we can get to the history of the fire from him, it is that he was a fireman on board, and his name is Jokcolah, from Habergangi, India. He appears to be very confused, and tells us that the fire broke out at night, six or seven days after leaving Colombo: that he was asleep at the time, and woke up at about 5. a. m. to find the ship on fire and all the boats gone, and no one left on board but himself; and that he had on the ship ever since by himself for eight or ten days. What mystifies more than anything else is wherever he could have stowed himself to escape from the fire. He had two or three small burns on him, and was covered with dust and cinders, but otherwise he appears to be alright, and certainly had not the appearance of a man who had been eight or ten days without food or water. The second officer, who went in the boat, said that he had an empty bucket and cup by him, but not another sign of food or water was to be found. The "Fortunatus" was completely gutted out. All the woodwork and decks were burned, the fore and aft deck-beams and everything bent and buckled up. Everything of weight, such as the deck winches, etc., had fallen in the hold, and what remained of the cargo was still burning. In fact, the ship was listed over to port about 20 degrees or 25 degrees, and the high side was still red-hot in places. A more melancholy sight you could hardly imagine."

THE COAL COMBINE.

Facts were brought to light on the 26th ult. in connection with the operations of the Newcastle Coal Vend, which leaves little room for doubt that inter-State ship owners and the colliery companies which form the vend are acting in unison, not only to raise the price of coal, but also the coastal steamship freights. The information was elicited as the result of statements made by a well known Melbourne business man being placed before the heads of the shipping companies connected with the vend for comment. Briefly, they are to the effect that the combine, after months of negotiation between the coal and steamship proprietaries, was brought into existence on 1st January; last, it comprised the whole of the Newcastle and Maitland collieries except one large colliery and a few minor ones. The coastal shipping ring had already been formed; but as the Howard-Smith Company, Limited, the Adelaide Steamship Company and Messrs. M'Ilwraith, M'Eacharn and Co., which formed part of it, owned large interests in some of the combine collieries, a clause was inserted in the combine agreement to the effect that they, with Messrs. Hudart, Parker and Co.—who were admitted for some reason—were to have the monopoly of the coal carrying trade between Newcastle and the various inter-State ports. The main clause in the combine's agreement was that the price of coal—which was 8/ per ton in 1906—should be increased by 2/ per ton, or 25 per cent. The clause was immediately carried into effect and coal was raised to 10/ per ton, at which price it now stands. Almost at the same time the inter-State freights of the four companies mentioned as parties to the agreement increased, it is asserted, by 2/ per ton; and the result was that coal in Melbourne, instead of increasing by 25 per cent. in price, increased by nearly 40 per cent. The plea of the companies, when complaint was made of the unfairness of raising the freights, was that it was due to the rise in the price of coal. Yet they had been partly responsible for the increase. A third clause was inserted in the agreement which would enable the excuse that there was a scarcity of coal to be given for the increased price. The exceptional demand for coal by foreigners this year, however, has rendered it unnecessary for this clause to be enforced, as a scarcity of coal has been created. The clause ordered that the output of the collieries should be restricted. One colliery which had an output of 100,000 tons per year was to have it decreased by 25,000 tons. As the result of the increased price and freights, a number of Melbourne factory managers who used about 120,000 tons of coal per year endeavored to combat the shipping ring. They sent a representative to Newcastle to arrange for a contract for the supply of the coal, their idea being to ship it to Melbourne on vessels not connected with the ring. The collieries refused to sell them coal. Negotiations were then entered into between the representative and Messrs. Byrnes, Limited, collier steamer proprietors, for the taking up of the contract. That firm, which had been purchasing coal for the Sydney market in large quantities from the vend, asked to be supplied with the large extra quantities. Vend agents interviewed them, and when it was ascertained that Messrs. Brones, Limited, intend to ship the coal to Melbourne, they absolutely refused to supply them with any coal that was to be taken out of New South Wales.

UNSOUND HORSES.

The much-vexed question of unsound horses carrying off honors at a show came to a head recently in Melbourne. The Government Veterinary Surgeon disqualified an imported draught horse, by name Timekeeper, on the grounds of the animal being unsound. The owner procured certificates from equally well-known veterinary authorities. These pronounced the rejected Timekeeper to be sound. The wording of these certificates certainly inspired doubt in the minds of those conversant with horse ailments. One man pronounced the animal to have splints and yet to be sound. Now, in English veterinary methods no horse is sound that has a splint. Whether splints can or cannot be transmitted by a sire the writer cannot say, but he fancies that there is an hereditary taint about them. Another vet. described a bony enlargement on the coronet as being the result of treads. To the initiated this class of enlargement always means sidebone or ringbone. However, the Government officer got in the last word and stated that he had disqualified the horse because it was suffering from ringbone. He further produced evidence that this same horse could not pass at English shows as a sound horse, had been rejected for the same reason, and should in consequence have no more been eligible in Victorian shows than anywhere else. This officer quoted some results which went a long way towards proving the folly of allowing any horse suffering from ringbone to be used for stud purposes. Much has been written in these columns advocating the now prevailing system of a veterinary examination of show entires. At the time of some local agitation on the subject two years ago the writer was informed by Mr. W. B. Rounsevell that he had witnessed the evil results of allowing a certain draught sire suffering from sidebones to be allowed in show rings and to be travelled for purposes of service through country districts. The Victorian veterinary surgeon is not to be bluffed on this subject, and the effect of the firm stand that he has taken will doubtless inspire his colleagues in other States with similar courage. Ringbone and sidebone are hereditary diseases beyond question, and no horse that has a splint is technically sound.

THE ATTACK ON HINDUS.

The sequel to a fracas between some navvies and Hindu hawkers at Colbinabb inn occurred in the local Police Court on Wednesday, when William Rae Percy Exelle and Leslie Exelle were charged on various counts. On a charge of unlawful assault on Rejalee the defendants were each fined £10, in default three months' imprisonment. On a further charge having wilfully and maliciously damaged property they were committed for trial. A further charge of unlawful assault on Ninanne Singh was preferred against Rae, who was fined £5, in default six weeks' imprisonment. The defendants, who were cautioned by the magistrate, elected to give evidence, and it was a direct contradiction of that for the prosecution. At the conclusion of the cases the magistrate ordered the police to prefer a charge of perjury against them. An appeal was lodged in the first case.

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[* By telegraph to Perth.—W. A.]

FINANCE IN AMERICA.

THE POSITION OF THE BANKS.

Mr. Morse Resigns his Directorships.

SEARCHING INVESTIGATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDO , OCTOBER 21.

A telegram from New York states that Mr. Charles Morse, a big financier, has announced that he has resigned all his bank directorships owing to his connection with the Mercantile National Bank. It is significant that the announcement was followed by an all-day investigation by the Clearing House of the affairs of the National Bank of North America, and the New Amsterdam Bank, the largest of the Morse concerns.

Mr. Morse was a director of twelve banks with a capital of twelve million dollars and deposits amounting to eighty million dollars.

The Clearing House announced last evening that they had found all the banks examined to be solvent and were prepared to assist them.

CANADA AND ASIATICS.

Conference in London and Japan.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

Mr Lemieux, Canadian Minister of Labour, who is proceeding to Japan to negotiate for the restriction of emigration to Canada, will go *via* London in order first to confer with the Colonial and Foreign Offices on the question of Asiatic immigration generally.

THE KING OF SIAM.

Arrival at Port Said.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

King Chulalongkorn has arrived at Port Said on board the "Birma." He will continue his voyage by the "Sachsen."

THE RUSSIAN LOAN RUMOURS.

Emphatic Denial.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

The statement, that M. Isvolsky's visit to Paris was to pave the way for a new Russian loan, is officially denied in St Petersburg, where a loan is declared to be wholly unnecessary during the present year.

SITUATION IN PERSIA.

Outbreak at Shiraz.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE CABINET.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

Reuter, telegraphing from Teheran, states that several Ministers have been censured by a majority who demanded the resignation of the Cabinet.

The resignation is imminent.

Order has been restored at Kerman, but serious disorders have again broken out at Shiraz.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

Terrible Mortality.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

There were 8,299 cases of cholera in Russia between 16th July and 15th October, of which 3,995 were fatal.

CLIVE MEMORIAL FUND.

Another City Contribution.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

The Goldsmiths' Company has given one hundred guineas to the Clive Memorial Fund.

MR. CHURCHILL'S TOUR.

Arrival at Aden.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

Mr. Winston Churchill has arrived at Aden.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

The death has occurred of Sir Charles Turner.

Sir Charles Turner, K. C. I. E., was formerly a Puisne Judge of the High Court of the North-West Provinces, and Chief Justice of Madras. He was an Exeter man, and was educated at Exeter College, Oxford. He retired in 1885, and became a member of the India Council in 1888.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 21.

News has been received by cable that Sir Charles A. Turner, K. C. I. E. died in London at midnight on Saturday. He was appointed direct from England to be a Judge of the High Court of the North-Western Provinces, when it was established, at Agra in 1866 and after that Court had been removed to Allahabad he was transferred to the Madras High Court as Chief Justice and on retirement from that Court was appointed a member a the Civil Service Commission which came out to India. Finally he was made a member af the India Council at Home. Sir Charles was a staunch Churchman and Allahabad has to thank him and a few other good churchmen who were stationed there at the time he was in the High Court for their Cathedral which they insisted on commencing.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, OCTOBER 20.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. *Macedonia*, with the English mails of the 11th instant, left here for Bombay at 1 p. m. to-day.

His Excellency the Governor motored through Bombay last evening with the Hon'ble Mr. Owen Dunn who showed him the parts of the island where the extension of the city is possible.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

Reconnoitring Parties Attacked.

MULAI HAFID'S ENVOYS AGAIN IGNORED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

A telegram from Casablanca states that the enemy fired on two companies who were reconnoitring on Saturday, killing a captain and a trooper,and wounding six men.

General Drude with two battalions hastened to the spot, but the enemy had disappeared.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

Mulai-Hafid's Envoys have been refused audiences by the Court and Embassies in Rome.

ACCIDENT TO KING ALFONSO.

Motor Falls into a Flooded River.

FORTUNATE EASY ESCAPE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

King Alfonso and Senor Maura were touring the inundated districts around Lerida in motor-cars, when a temporary bridge collapsed and King Alfonso's car was precipitated into a swollen river.

His Majesty escaped with a ducking and is none the worse for his experience.

ARREST OF AN AMERICAN IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Charge yet Unknown.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

A wealthy American writer, named Walling, his wife and sister have been arrested in St. Petersburg together with four Finnish people. They are supposed to be Socialists.

The charge on which they have been arrested has not yet transpired. Their rooms have been searched and their books, pamphlets and manuscripts have been seized.

KOREA AND JAPAN.

Friendly Crown Princes.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

A telegram from Seoul states that the Japanese Crown Prince has departed homewards. The Korean Crown Prince accompanied him to Chemulpo.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN SAMARCAND.

Many Buildings Damaged,

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

Undulatory earthquakes have occurred at Samarcand. They lasted from 8-47 to 10-30 yesterday morning. Many buildings cracked. A minaret of one mosque and the dome of another collapsed.

HEAVY HAIL IN THE KANGRA VALLEY.

Crops Largely Destroyed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 21.

According to news which has reached from Kangra a hailstorm of unprecedented severity and destructive effect burst over the Kangra Valley on the evening of October 13th coming from the north. The storm raged through the valley from Shahpur to Baynath and into the Mondi State where serious damage is also reported. The stones were as big as pebbles and fell fast and furious for ten minutes or a quarter of an hour. The damage done is enormous. The rice crop in the villages lying at the foot of the main range has been destroyed and the flourishing tea-gardens within the affected area have also suffered severely. Kharif is the important harvest in the Kangra Valley and pays nearly three-quarters of the annual revenue while rice is the principle Kharif crop everywhere and the only one of any account in many villages. These facts bring out the serious character of the loss caused by the storm, but the full force of calamity is realised by remembering that this cruel blow has fallen upon the people of an area only slowly recovering from the effects of the earthquake of April 1905 and follows upon a very poor *rabi* harvest. The *rabi* was spoilt by untimely and excessive rain and now hail has destroyed the Kharif over a large area,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 12.

Major D. F. Stuart, 11th Rajputs, is appointed 2nd in Command of that regiment.

The following Officers from the Unattached List are appointed to the Indian Army and posted as stated:—2nd Lieut Robson to 1st Battalion 7th Gurkhas; 2nd Lieut Evans to the 55th Rifles; 2nd Lieut Thornhill to 24th Punjabis; 2nd Lieut Lucas to 36th Horse; 2nd Lieut Hailes to 6th Jats.

Lieut Erskine is transferred from No 3 to No 5 Mountain Battery.

Lieut J. F. King has been selected for appointment to No 3 Mountain Battery, and Lieutenant Hebert, 85th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to the 21st Mountain Battery.

Major Fraser, Royal Engineers, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General Jubbulpore Brigade, is appainted Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General in the Chief of the Staff's Division at Army Headquarters.

Col G. M. Heath, Royal Engineers, has been selected for the appointment of Commandant of the 1st Sappers and Miners *vice* Colonel Sandbach vacating next month.

Lieutenants J. A. Field and C. J. Lewis, Royal Engineers, have been selected for appointment to the Survey of India.

Brevet Col. H. D. Love Royal Engineers, is permitted to retire from the 18th instant.

Approval has been given to the resignation of his commission by Captain R. F. M., Sims, King's Royal Corps.

JUTE SPINNERS' STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 21.

The spiners at Balliaghatta Branch of Barnagore Jute Factory Company Limited have gone on strike. They demanded full pay for the Puja days last week and when this was refused they walked out.

THE P. and O. s.s. *Oceana* left Hongkong at 2 p.m. on the 19th October.

THE P. and O. s.s. *Delta* with the China mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m on Wednesday the 23rd instant.

UNFAIR OCTROI.

Protest of the Punjab Trades Association.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 21.

The following are the proceedings of an Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the Punjab Trades Association, convened for the purpose of considering the matter of octroi taxation in Simla and Lahore.

The Master, having declared the meeting opened said:—"A very good reason has been advanced against the necessity for any increase of octroi taxation, and in particulgr against any increase of octroi taxation. Further a very good reason has been advanced for the abolitian of octroi entirely and the substituting of some other form of taxation of more equitable application. We have shown how this other form of taxation is practicable, and that it is realisable without wasting the tax-payers' money in costly establishments as is the case at present in connection with octroi. We have stated that octoi is vexatious, wasteful, and oppresstve; we have gone further, and indicated that so long as goods may be imported through the post office free of octroi, it is illegal for the Municipality to levy octroi on goods imported, in other ways and that taxation without representation is wrong. We have represented that the levy of octroi on sea-borne goods which bear imperial customs duty is unsound and detrimental to the manufacturing and wholesale trade interests of England, and we have shown that to levy octroi on freight and charges is a heavy additional burden resulting in a much higher rate of tax than is apparent from the octroi schedule put before the public. We brought to notice that the meeting of the Municipality at which the revised octroi schedule was finally considered, was not representative and we indicated that the figures put before the Government by the Municipality were misleading. The result is a letter from Mr. A. B. Kettlewell, Secretary to the Govenment of the Punjab, which is now for your consideration. We are told that the Lieutenant Governor has given his most careful consideration to the papers and His Honour has come to the conclusion that there is not sufficient reason for withdrawing the sanction accorded to the revised octroi schedule and in regard to that very important matter of the injustice to local trade which is the result of the action of Government in carrying post parcels free of octroi. It is stated that His Honour will, as he promised the deputation, see the Director General of Post Offices on the subject but is not very sanguine of being able to make the arrangement which the Association asks for. On several other points we are left uninformed on the views of Government.

"In view of the fact that we gave in our opinion several good reasons against increased taxation, His Honour's conclusion is most disappointing. I have to-day received from a non-member a copy of a letter he has addressed to a Member of Parliament on this subject. I have not had an opportunity of placing if before the Master for his consideration but I feel that I should allude to it and state that it is available to the meeting."

The Master then opened out the eubject more fully reminding the meeting of all the troubles to the trades and the result of this objectionable form of taxation. Discussion followed and with a feeling that further appeal to the Lieut.-Governor would not avail it was unanimously resolved to inaugurate a constitutional octroi campaign operating on all the following lines simultaneously:—

(a) To memorialize to His Excellency the Viceroy and submit a copy to the Secretary of State for India for information; (b) to submit copies to Members of Parliament trusting that they will give the matter their favourable consideration; (c) to appeal for the sympathy of the Press and Trades in India; (d) to appeal for the sympathy of the Press and the support of the manufacturing and wholesale trade in England; (e) to question the legality of the position of the Municipalities of Simla and Lahore by test cases at law under responsible legal advice,the Indian Trading Community being free to nominate their own representative to safeguard their interests in all arrangements involving legal advice at the cost of the general fund; (f) to appeal by public advertisement for funds at a fixed rate of subscription, viz. European firms Rs. 10, Native firms Rs.5.

The cost of the undertaking will be very considerable and the funds of the Association are not avilable for the purpose. It was observed that while the state of affairs in this connection in Simla and Lahore will form the main considerations, the interests of the trades whenever octroi taxation exists are immediately involved' and further that the matter concerns largely the whole trading community in India and that in this view the Punjab Trades Association need have no hesitation in putting forward an open appeal for funds. The money received will be separately accounted for. Anything in (excess of expenses incurred will be returned to subscribers pro rata. It was observed that manufacturers and the wholesale trade in England whose goods have to bear the double tax of import Customs duty and octroi, while locally manufactured goods are subject to octroi only, were intimately concerned in this public protest against octroi and that the Association was therefore justified in looking for their sympathy and support.

THE LATE NAWAB MOHSIN-UL-MULK.

Widespread Mahomedan Sorrow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 21.

Some idea of the profound sorrow into which the Mahomedan population have been plunged by the death of Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk may be gathered from the following striking panegyric which appears in the "Observer" of Lahore:—

"The dreaded event has happened. Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk is dead, and Muslim India is left without its incrowned head. A prince and a ruler in Islam has departed. Coming generations will mourn last Wednesday's event with keen anguish, and the future will only deepen to-day's sense of national sorrow at the all-pervading sense of a great and irreparable loss—the loss of a commanding personality, unique in undisputed sway over all sections of the community; the loss of a profound scholar, an inimitable speaker and facile writer; the loss of a born diplomat, whose sweetness of temperament was at once the envy and despair of others; the loss of a veteram educationist who toiled strenuously to improve the national condition of his people; the loss of a high-souled patriot whose own anxiety was to raise his co-religionists from their present fallen condition; the loss of a loyal subject of Great Britain and the accredited spokesman of the Mussalmans in whom both the Government and his people implicitly confided.

In Mohsin-ul-Mulk we had discovered another Syed Ahmad, and in him we found solace for the loss of the great reformer and leader. He was our guide in the path of educational progress: he it was who kept the Muslim barge steady in the political whirlpool of the day and as between the Government and the Mahomedans he ever interpreted the wishes of one to the other with rare sincerity and high moral courage. India to-day is poorer by the death of one of her noblest sons the Government by that of one of its most earnest supporters, and the Mussalmans by that of their greatest benefactor. In life he towered head and shoulders above his contemporaries and his demise also creates a void in Muslim Society which no one amongst us can properly fill. The effect of the event on the modern history of Indian Mahomadans will be both deep and far-reaching, and the poignancy of the national grief is intensified by the knowledge that at the present juncture Muslim India could least afford to lose her soundest mind. Mohsin-ul-Mulk is forever gone, leaving behind him an entire community overpowered with sorrow and consternation.

ANOTHER BORDER RAID.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, OCTNBER 21.

Another border raid is reported. It occurred near Hussain Nikka on the Zhob. border on 13th instant when some Suliman Khels attacked some men of the local levies, wounding two and getting away with four reflis and some ponies. The leader of the gang is said to have been killed.

BURMESE PRISON RIOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCTOBER 21.

The examination of the witness who was in the cage when the outbreak took place at Kunyangon Police Outpost showed the audacity of the ring leader whose name was Po. Sa. After he had cut down one sentry with a dah he passed two rifles and three cartridges into the cage after extracting the cartridges from the bandoliers hanging on the pegs in the guard room. When another sentry was attacked he kept his assailant at bay by swinging his rifle from side to side. As he returned and succeeded in escaping he met another sepoy downstairs and they raised an alarm. Shots were then fired by two accused and the ring leader broke the lock off the door of the cage by striking it vigorously with a dah. He then shouted out, "Come out all of you." When they sallied forth and each seized a rifle. The ammunition box was then broken open and cartridges were distributed amongst the gang who blazed away in front of the Police Inspector's house. An iron cash box was broken open and two hundred rupees abstracted, next the opium box was forced by means of a pickaxe and two balls taken from it. Some of the prisoners at first demurred at leaving the cage and were only forced to escape by the ring leader threatening to shoot them. He next ordered them to give up their head dress in which they had their cartridges. The whole gang then left the station, firing shots in different directions as they did so. Along with the rifles and ammunition recovered was a revolver and 89 revolver cartridges. The trial has been adjourned. During the hearing a great sensation was created in the court.

MR. K. G. GUPTA ON INDIAN FISHERIES.

Special Report Under Preparation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS. OCTOBER 21.

Tuticorin 21st October.—Mr. K. G. Gupta with Mrs. Gupta and Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Bannerji arrived here this morning from Colombo. Interviewed he stated that he went to Europe for the sake of his health and while there was deputed to investigate fisheries in European countries. He has visited the United States, Canada, Austria, Germany, France, Japan and Great Britain, and his recommendations as to what should be done to develop Bengal fisheries will be embodied in a report now under preparation. The development of fisheries has opened up immense possibilities in European countries and he could not see why similar benefits should not be derived in all countries. Bengal affords a great scope for fresh water fisheries, while the sea was absolutely unexploited.

The importance of fisheries will gain recognition with increasing experience and he thinks it likely that a separate Department of Government will be formed and come under Agriculture both as article of diet and manure. The importance of fish is recognised. He expected to return to England in February.

Questioned regarding his views on Swadeshism he stated that all welcomed Swadeshi activities of the right sort, but the great thing was the development of industries.

Mr. Gupta left for Calcutta by the boat mail today.

THE ARBUTHNOT INSOLVENCY.

Distribution of Dividend to Criditors.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 21.

Before Mr. Justice Benson in the High Court to-day an application wes made on behalf of the Official Assignee to extend the time for the declaration of a dividend in the Arbuthnot Insolvency to 4th November. It had been impossible to check all claims which amounted to 7,000 in the Official Assignee's office. The application was sanctioned.

An application was also made to-day for sanction to confirm an arrangement into which the Official Assignee had entered regarding the same insolvency with the Trustee in bankruptcy in England in respect of the working of the proceedings here and in England. This arrangement provided that Arbuthnot and Co., and P. Macfadyen and Co.. are one and the same firm. All creditors whose proofs shall have been established in Madras or in England shall be entitled to share rateably. The Official Assignee will distribute all dividends to creditors on the books of Arbuthnot and Co. and the Trustee to those on the books of P. Macfadyen and Co. But in order to ensure a rateable distribution of all assets among the creditors neither the Official Assignee nor the Trustee shall distribute a dividend without first ascertaining that the other of them has in his hands available for dividend sufficient to enable him to distribute a dividend at the like rate. Eventually the Official Assignee or the Trustee, as the case may require, shall remit to the other such balance as may be necessary in order to ensure such rateable distribution of dividend as above mentioned. The assets above referred to are partnership assets and any surplus assets arising from the separate estates of any of the partners.

His Lordship sanctioned the arrangement.

TRIPLE EXECUTION IN YERROWDA JAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 21.

A triple execution took place at Yerrowda Jail this morning of three men who were concerned in a brutal murder of a man belonging to the village of Kasti in the Kopegaon Taluka in the Ahmednagar District. They were Bhan Walad Girgu, Byaji Walad Girgu of the Kasti village and Natu Walad Kashiram belonging to Saigaon in the Yeola Taluka of Nasik District. They were sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, the sentence being subsequently confirmed by the Bombay High Court.

The cause of the murder was a quarrel regarding a piece of land.

A HINDU DRAMA VETOED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 21.

On Saturday night a new company of Hindu actors recently formed in Poona and called The Shri Natodea Co. were to play a piece called "Panipab Cha Mobudala" or "The Rivenge of Panipab" at the Vijanan Theatre. The District Magistrate came to learn that the play contained many offensive allusions to Mahomedans and fearing that it might cause enmity between Hindu and Mussalman communities prohibited the production of the play

THE BISHOP'S CHARGE AND THE CLERGY.

Chaplain of Lanowli Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 21.

The latest development in connection with the Bishop's famous Charge is that Revd Mr. Bonney, Railway Chaplain of Lanowli, has been dismissed by his Lordship on account of his refusal to forbid unconfirmed children to be present at the Holy Communion. This action has stimulated universal sympathy for the reverend gentleman at Lanowli, the whole station having signed a memorial to the Metropolitan on his behalf. Mr. Bonney is a veteran clergyman having had about 20 years' service and relinquished all he had at home to come out here.

H. E. THE Governor of Madras has now resolved not to abandon his tour in South Canara, as he will leave Ootacamund on the 3rd November, and will arrive at Mangalore the following day.

KARACHI NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 17.

N. W. RAILWAY AND PORT TRUST.

THE Railway has endured some smart raps over the knuckles from members of the Chamber of Commerce, and in particular from the Chairman of that body, during the past few years without retort of any sort. The Traffic Department of this huge system is now showing a tendency to hit back, and the Chamber, for the first round at all events, has been unable to parry the blows. In the correspondence and report forwarded to the Chamber by the Railway, supported by abundant figures, appear statements that go to show that the railway can bring down to Karachi far more than the Port Trust can deal with, and that if the railway, out of consideration for the Port Trust, had not kindly held up its train-loads, the state of congestion of the export yard would have been even worse than it was during the past season. The following are a few sentences which will show the railway's drift:—"On the question of the capability of Keamari to receive all the traffic the railway can at present deliver, there, there is no doubt that most of the congestion at Keamari is due to the quite unsuitable arrangements of sidings and method of letting out plinths to the various merchants and dealers, without due consideration being paid to convenience of working.

"With present facilities the Port Trust Yard is often unequal to dealing with the arrivals by rail from up-country.

"It cannot be too strongly insisted oh that Keamari is now the neck of the bottle, and that the execution of the Port Trust schemes for extension are therefore matters of extreme urgency.

"Until the export yard and contingent works are complete, there is no prospect of any considerable accelaration of exports.

"Allowing as much as 15 per cent. of the tonnage of goods arriving in Karachi City and K. M. R. to be for either local consumption or shipment by lighter from the native jetty, a comparison of the remaining tonnage with that actually shipped shews that it was not until ofter June 20th that the latter began to equal the former. The greater part of the surplus, unshipped, was stacked at K. M. R., and the difficulty of placing wagons where then were wanted for unloading was daily accentuated, and resulted in enormous detention to rolling stock and delay and hindrance to shunting work generally.

"Although the shipping work became brisker after the 21st June it fell off again after the 10th July till about the 22nd, when it proceeded actively till August 8th. Plinths and godowns became more and more congested, and delay to work was, and, is consistently heavy. This must be taken as the normal state of affairs at Keamari, and is largely due to the exporting firms fearing that they will not have the cargo on hand in time to meet their chartered shipments if they do not accumulate it for some time beforehand.

"Such being the case, it must be admitted that Keamari is "now" normally overcrowded.

"From 30th July to 12th August, the working during this period in the three yards was carried on with the greatest difficulty; it only required one more train a day to bring matters to an absolute standstill. If this District local traffic had remained at two trains a day intead of falling off to barely one train a day after 4th August, there is no doubt in my mind that I should have been compelled to ask for down traffic to be restricted from the Sukkur district on the 5th or 6th August.

"To sum up, therefore I am of opinion that owing to the insufficiency of the Keamari yard to deal with the various movements of stock required there, the railway could with ease have blocked the Port yards completely at any time between 5th and 15th June and between 25th June and 7th July, had not a restriction on down traffic from the Punjab been maintained, and had it not been for the falling off of local traffic on the Karachi district, the Port yards would most certainly have been blocked On 6th August."

This last paragraph comes well after the mercantile community's "being in despair" at the inability of the *Railway* to handle their goods! The Chamber seems to have accepted these statements as incontrovertible and to have used them to support their application to the Port Trust for the immediate development of the western side of the harbour. However, when one remembers that, of the eleven Port Trustees no less than six are merchants, etc., who are also members of the Chamber, this sort of thing is rather like Pooh-bah as Lord High Chamberlain communicating with himself as Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Chamber can actually run the Port Trust as they like, having a voting majority on the Board, and anything the Railway says about the Port Trust strikes the Chamber straight between the eyes.

A curious coincidence, showing that Karachi exports surpass the uncertainty of most human affairs, is that hard upon this correspondence comes the failure of the rains and the prospect of no export business sufficient to employ a quarter of the present wharves during the next few months. This is enough to give pause to the free-est of critics. Where do the much belaboured Port Trust and Railway stand if, after spending several crores upon development, one or two years of scarcity intervene? The crops of the great irrigated tracts will then be consumed within the country, and rolling stock and wharves show no returns but heavy depreciation.

KARACHI WEEK AND SIND HORSE SHOW.

The preparations for beautifying the race-course proceed apace. Nightly resound mirth and music from the Frere Hall where the K. A. D. C. are rehearsing another extravaganza for it, the pantomine being "Alla Dean," from the pen of our local dramatist.

The programme of the annual Sind Horse Show is now out; it includes this year classes for cattle instead of dogs, to wit:—

Class A. Milch cows with calf at foot.
„ B. Stnd Bulls.
„ C. Pairs of Bullocks.

This seems an excellent move, and one likely to interest in the show thousands of poor folk who would otherwise have neither reason for attending nor chance of competing. It is a good thing the dog entries are done with. The only class for which any entries were obtainable used to be for dogs (various). The difficulty of a judge was great enough when he had to class a bull-dog against a pug, but when the variousness of the entries was actually instanced in a single animal, well! One gentleman declares, facetiously it may or may not be, that to him, as referee, two judges, once appealed to, settle the rival claims of two dogs (various) the one of which appeared to him to be 2/3rd. a fox terrier, 1/9th Dachshund, 1/9th beagle and 1/9th pi; while the other had the head of a mastiff, the body of a Borzai and the tail of a collie! As referee, however, he got through all right. The owner of the smaller beast had wisely let it be generally known that his was a pedigree dog. How one of the judges had come to overlook that clinching point is a mystery. Some say he was hard of hearing. Still he must have been entirely unacquainted with the methods of judging dogs, as universally practised in India, not to have informed himself as to 'pedigree' or 'no pedigree' beforehand.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Civil Surgeon is drawing attention to the fact that Karachi possesses neither ward nor hospital for the accommodation of infectious cases. The Municipality already spends 2¼ per cent of its gross annual revenue on hospitals and medicine, and claims that this is more than twice as large a percentage as any other Municipality in India gives to such objects. However, the Municipality is not disinclined to make up the sum required to build a special ward within the compound of the Civil Hospital where is abundance of space. The view of the Civil Surgeon, however, is that such buildings ought to be entirely remote from the Civil Hospital.

On going into figures it appears that infectious cases sent to the Civil Hospital during the past few years have only amounted to an average of one in five months, including the case of a mariner suffering from an abdominal pain through drinking,—drinking too much water. (The hospital authorities, with humour as fine as rare, treated this gentleman in the lunatic ward!) To erect a separate hospital and to provide it with a separate domestic, nursing and medical staff for one case in five months is surely outside the bounds of municipal powers which limit the Municipality and duties in such direction to "making reasonable provision." The special ward in the Civil Hospital compound could be maintained, when empty, with a minimum of domestic expenditure only, and it is to be hoped that the well-esteemed Civil Surgeon will come round and accept this ward as "reasonable" and sufficient provision in the circumstances.

THE LOCAL PRESS.

The "Phoenix," in an enigmatically incoherent and ungrammatical paragraph, accuses the Municipality of being "goody-goody." This does not mean that Mr. Jaffer Fuddoo objects to the Mrs. Grundy-like propensities of his Municipal colleagues, for they are not in the habit of draping the legs of the Council table or of barring the culture of beans in their gardens if the beans are French. It simply means that Mr. Jaffer Fuddoo is "agin the gorment" and is disappointed that the Municipality, attending strictly to its own affairs and carrying out its duties in such a way as to earn the encomiums of the Government, does not play the fool in the Bengal fashion. The "Phoenix," in fact, does its best to foment mischief, and bi-weekly deplores the fact that Sind does not support the Congress. However, just lately the "Phoenix" has done a useful thing in drawing attention to the slipshod way in which the jurors' list is drawn up. As a place on the jurors' list carries with it the mighty honour of a Municipal vote, it has gradually got to include a number of illiterate men entirely incapable of following the proceedings at a trial. In consequence of the "Phoenix's" criticism an attempt is being made to purge the list of the unfit. The "Sind Gazette" has published a small and obscure paragraph complaining of the delays in the Government offices of Sind. It would be interesting if that journal would give specific details showing when the various matters were submitted for sanction and the dates when replies (if any) were received by the Municipality and other bodies concerned. Criticism to be effective must be instructed and particular, and if a blow is to be struck it should be a hard one to do any good. From the same paper we learn that all the affairs of the province are slackly conducted. The affairs of the province must be taken to include public journalism, and it cannot but be admitted that the "Sind Gazette" goes far to prove its contention. The paper is issued only on Tuesdays and Fridays. It contains a quantity of dull advertisements, in proportion to its even duller reading matter, as was sack to bread in Falstaff's tavern-bill. It reaches our bungalows not in time for tea at the close of the working-day, but during that period before dinner when no one is at home to read it. It costs four annas for a single copy. By dint of advertisements and its printing business it makes some sort of return to its shareholders. As a factor in affairs it simply does not count. It will have to strengthen its knees considerably before it can carry any weight. Till then it is not likely to attract contributions from the clever men who abound in Sind. Till then it will continue to be read as it is now, for the miserable reason that there is nothing else. Oh! the dull supineness of everything in Sind!

MR. BILGRAMI'S DEPARTURE FROM HYDERABAD.

Impressive Farewells.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 21.

Hyderabad Station was the scene of extraordinary enthusiasm this morning, when a very large number of officials and personal friends of Mr. Syed Hossein Bilgrami assembled to bid him good-bye. Colonel Afsur-ul-Mulk and Nawab Mahboob Yar Jung. Colonel Gimlette, Dr. Siraj-ul-Hussain (Mr. Bilgrami's successor as Director of Public Instruction), Moulvie Aziz Mirza, and most of the High Court Judges were present, and the leave-taking of so many old friends was both pathetic and impressive. Bound on Mr. Syed Hossein's right arm were numerous *imam zamins* of gold mohurs, and just prior to entering his carriage in the mail, Nawab Mahboob Yar Jung, A.-D.-C. to H. H. the Nizam, presented a keepsake to his departing friend in the shape of a valuable coin of great antiquity, inscribed with beautiful passages from the Koran. After a photograph had been taken and final farewells said, Mr Syed Hossein entered his carriage, accompanied by his two sons and nephew and Mr. Habibudeen, and the train steamed away amid hearty cheers of hundreds of well-wishers.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

Suggested New Ambassador.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 21.

According to a London cable to the *Englishman* it is rumoured that Mr. Nicholas Longworth, who married President Roosevelt's daughter, is suggested as the new Ambassador at Berlin.

OUR EAST COAST DEFENCES.

German Attitude.

DISQUIETING DISCOVERIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 21.

An *Englishman* special cable from London dated October 20 says: "The German Attitude at the Hague Conference, synchronizing with opinions formed from recent investigations by the Military Intelligence Department has reawakened special interest in the question of the security of our East Coast. Some most disquieting facts have been disclosed.

MAD MAHOMEDAN RUNS AMOK.

Stabbs Two Persons.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI OCTOBER. 21.

A mad Mahomedan ran amok in the city on Saturday night and stabbed a native in the side. He then ran away, only to reappear in the same quarter a short time after when some people made an attempt to arrest him, but desisted when he stabbed one of them in the neck. A Head Constable of police with great coolness drew the mad man's attention elsewhere and quickly seized him and, other persons coming up, he was promptly disarmed. The lunatic would otherwise have probably done more damage.

DEATH OF A KHOJA SHET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, OCTOBER 21.

The sad death of a well known Khoja gentleman, named Shet Rahimtullabhai Dahyabhai of Hyderabad, Deccan, took place here to-day.

The deceased gentleman distinguished himself throughout Kathiawar by his numerous charities, both public and private. Recently he built a big Musjid and Imamwada at Gadhda at a cost of Rs. 15,000.

The whole Khoja community has lost in him a patron. He has left behind him a number of friends admirers to bemoan his loss. The Khojas here met to offer prayers and pass a resolution to convey their condolence to his family.

THE CHITPORE RIOTS.

Sitting of the Native Commission.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 21.

Several more witnesses were examined yesterday by the People's Commission. they all spoke to being assaulted by police and showed marks.

OUTBREAK OF FEVER IN ALIPORE JAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 21.

Fifteen prisoners in the Alipore Jail, suffering from fever, are segregated under canvas. The matter is under investigation and precautionary measures are being taken to safeguard the other prisoners.

H. M. S. "Hyacinth" from Trincomalee arrived in Colombo yesterday.

THE German Mail Steamer "Goeben" for China arrived in Colombo yesterday.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

ATHLETICS.

The Unbeaten Teams.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

ATHLETIC TOPICS.

The protests against the Marathon Race being omitted from the Olympic Games have evidently done good, for it is now announced that one will be decided. When the road walking craze a few seasons back developed into a public nuisance, the police very rightly prohibited them and the Olympic Games officials assumed that the police would not sanction the Marathon Race. The writer was the first to point out that there must be some mistake about this and it is good to be able to state that the police authorities will gladly render assistance rather than interfere with the chief event at the festival. It is now for clubs and individuals to get to work, for it takes time to develop and discover long-distance champions.

A SHORT SIGHTED POLICY.

At the recent meeting of the Southern Counties Cross-Country Association the majority of the delegates showed themselves very hostile to the International Cross-Country Race. One official said there was no sort of sport in the race and that it was badly managed, while the expense in connection is a consideration. This attitude savours of parish pump methods and it is not to be wondered at that cross-country finds little favour with the general public in the South, when the officials show so little enterprise. International competitions of all kinds have advanced greatly in recent years and while those held across country have not been a great success, from a "gate money" point of view, they have certainly helped to improve relationships between France and England which ought to be quite enough reason for their continuance. Sports on the Continent are advancing rapidly in favour, and if the officials who govern cross-country running continue with the International event, we may shortly have Sweden, France, and Germany opposing British teams and which would certainly act as a stimulant to the sport in general. As to the expense, it is not so great that the necessary funds could not be raised by an appeal to a few sportsmen and by holding an assault-at-arms during the winter for the purpose of raising the cash.

SPORT IN AMERICA.

A few of my readers may know that the New York Athletic Club's Fall Games are unsually considered about the best in the States, outside the championships. The weather is generally entirely suitable for good performances at the end of September and the cracks are also very fit. Then again it would be hard to find a more suitable sport for athletics than Travers Island, which is situated a few miles from New York in the Sound. The track is five laps to the mile and slightly banked and with just enough clay in its construction to make a firm elastic surface. It is perhaps natural that the writer has pleasant recollections of Travers Island, as it was there he won his first outdoor championship and a little later created his first record—when beating the late W. D. Day of America and S. Thomas and E. C. Carter (both champions of England and America) in a three miles race. It certainly ranks as one of the finest tracks in the world, the sea air stimulating the athletes while the terrace, club-house stand and trees serve to keep off the wind. The feature of the recent meeting was the shot putting of Ralph Rose of San Francisco who must be a world beater. He fairly juggled with the eight, fourteen, eighteen, twenty-one and twenty-eight pound shots and created new records in five of the classes. The best was by putting the 21lbs. shot 43ft. 3½ inches, a distance which we should consider good for a 16lbs. shot in England. Another feature was the jumping of Con Leahy of Ireland, the visitor getting over the bar at 6 ft. 2 inches, while another athlete with an Irish name—J. T. Mahoney—cleared 6 ft. 1 inch. It is often suggested that there is something about the Irish muscles that particularly lends itself to jumping and there may be something in this, for Irish and Irish-American athletes have held more than a fair share of the records in recent years.

CYCLING.

A. E. Wills can now boast of a victory over L. Darragon, holder of the World's 100 kilometres (paced) championship. This he gained at Paris on Sunday and there was no mistake about it either. Darragon and McLean (America) had a cutting down match, but the Putney midget was content to go his own pace for some time. Directly the leaders showed signs of distress, however, he cut loose and soon passed them and gained a whole lap. Both Darragon and McLean were fairly baked and in trying to hold Wills took so much out of themselves that Contenet also passed them and finished second. Bar accidents, Wills will take still higher honours. He showed speed and stamina of championship class while an amateur, and he is such a little man that he must naturally obtain more shelter behind his pacers than any of his rivals.

RECORDS.

The wonderful equal performances accomplished by V. L. Johnson the Birmingham amateur and G. Flint the London professional, in their recent attacks on the unpaced mile record at the Crystal Palace appears to have escaped notice. Johnson rode his mile (standing start) in 2mins. 3 2/5secs., first quarter in 31secs., while Flint (flying start) did 28 3/5secs. for the quarter and 2mins. 1sec. for the mile. Each thus occupied exactly 1min. 32 2/5secs. for the last three quarters. Further comparisons are:—second quarter, Flint 29 and Johnson 29 1/5, third quarter each 31secs., last quarter Flint 32 2/5secs. and Johnson 32 1/5secs. Flint also rode his middle half in 60secs. as against 60 1/5secs. by Johnson. These times would make the pair to be very equally matched and allow a good line to be drawn between the present day amateur and professional in England. Before finishing with this subject it may be pointed out that Johnson's three-quarter and "mile" figures are four-fifths and one-fifth respectively better than the old amateur world's records, which A. Van Heldeen created at Johannesburg in 1898.

INTERNATIONAL YACHTING.

Sir Thomas Lipton's answer (through the Royal Irish Yacht Club) to the refusal of the New York Yacht Club to accept his challenge for the America Cup makes it look as though we shall see no more races for the historic bit of silver for a time, unless someone else steps into the breach. Sir Thomas points out that the challenger is handicapped through having to cross the Atlantic on her own bottom (according to conditions) while the defender is spared this. It is claimed that the challenger must necessarily be built stronger, while the defender need only be a mere racing machine. Almost everyone knows how the American yachts have been termed freaks and altogether much has been made of this point. Possibly sportsmen may like to hear a few facts about the matter. Having to cross the Atlantic is certainly a handicap to the visiting boat, but this is met in various ways, so that when the yacht is turned up on the other side, she is none the worse. The racing mast, spars and canvas are sent over by steamer and fitted on the other side, an ocean going mast and sails being fitted for the voyage, the yacht is also strengthened internally with cross beams etc., which, of course, are removed for the race. When the Valkyree sailed from New York for England in 1906 the writer was the very last to leave her after her cruise off Staten Island to adjust her compas, and he had a good opportunity to note the arrangements referred to. And now a point annent the "freak" boats, as the American yachts are termed in some quarters. The idea that they are merely racing machines and cannot undertake ocean voyages is not borne out by facts. For instance, the Vigilant sailed from New York on May 31st of 1894 and reached Gourock, Scotland, (3,000 miles) in 14 days 7 hours, the best day's run being 256 miles. Vigilant beat Valkyne for the Cup and the latter returned from America (in May) in 27 days, the best day's run being 247 miles. The Vigilant is not an isolated instance either, for, of course, the America had to come here to win the late Queen's Cup—now named after the boat which win it—while the Sappho (a 310 ton schooner) sailed from Staten Island (New York) to Queenstown (Ireland) in 12 days 9 hours 34 mins, this being in 1869. While we are not likely to have any races for the America Cup in 1908, we shall probably have several nations opposing England in a big International race held in connection with the Olympic Games.

NOURSE AND SURREY CRICKET.

Supporters of Surrey cricket have felt none too happy since it was learnt that N. A. Knox was giving up cricket for the study of singing and that J. N. Crawford might settle in Australia. Then again the retirement of Lord Dalmeny from the captaincy was another stroke of misfortune and one which will take some overcoming. With all these happenings it came as a ray of sunshine to hear that there was some likelihood of A. D. Nourse of the South African team joining the forces of the Oval team. This led to many Surrey Cricket supporters putting in an appearance at Waterloo Station on Saturday to see the South Africans (or rather all that remained of them save Mr. Sherwell, who is still here) start for their home, and incidently try and learn something authentic about Nourse. It appears that he has twice been approached by Levison-Gower of Surrey (once in South Africa and again at Scarborough during the last tour) as to his appearing for his native country. The Croydon man thinks well of this, and if nothing unforseen happens, he will probably be wearing the Surrey colours in 1909. That he would prove a very valuable asset to Surrey goes without saying, as he is useful alike with bat and ball.

FOOTBALL.

The "kindly" critics who referred to the New Zealand Rugby footballers, who are to play under Northern Union Rules here, as a phantom team must feel a trifle small just now. Even the "Times" made a bad blunder by saying "that it was a shadowy team—probably less than thirteen in number—and included no players of repute." Well the team has safely arrived and numbers 28 players, among whom are G. W. Smith, D. MacGregor, W. Johnson and W. Mackrell, who came with the famous All Blacks. Then no fewer than fourteen of the visitors have taken part in representative football and the combination also includes H. Messenger of Australia—a brilliant three-quarter who came here with the idea of taking up professional sculling. From the Australian exchanges it is gathered that the men play a cleaner game than the New Zealand amateurs who recently showed their ability in Australia. Another point that is interesting is that each member of the team has put up a certain sum towards the expenses, and should the £3,000 guaranteed by the Northern Union not cover the outlay, they stand to lose by the trip should the "gates" turn out bad. If, however, a profit be made, the men will share it in much the same way as do the Australian cricketers who tour here. Still, of course, the ideas of amateurism among cricketers and Rugby Footballers is somewhat different, but the point raised is interesting.

ASSOCIATION.

The Pilgrims F. C., which was formed to tour America in 1905, is to be reorganised for the purpose of filling the position so long occupied by the Corinthians before that crack organisation took the step which puts it outside Football Association government. By the way, the rank and file of amateurs do not at all like the idea of a few hundred clubs calling themselves the Amateur Football Association, while many thousands are satisfied with the F. A. They argue that they are just as good amateurs as the seceeders and, indeed, some consider themselves better amateurs than those who go on an enjoyable tour during which their expenses are paid.

THE UNBEATEN TEAMS.

The number of unbeaten teams in League football has grown smaller and smaller until there are now only three in the Scottish, English and Southern Leagues. Sheffield Wednesday and Leicester Fosse were the last in the First and Second Divisions of the English League to fail, and the downfall of Tottenham Hotspur left Plymouth Argyle the only unbeaten team in the Southern League. Matters are a trifle better in the Scottish League as St. Mirren and Glasgow Rangers have yet to go under. It was Aberdeen which inflicted the first defeat on Celtic, a very good performance for a team which had previously only won one game out of six. One of the best performances of late was accomplished by the Everton men visiting Aston Villa and winning by 2 goals to nil. No less than 35,000 spectators saw the game, and even this fine gate was dwarfed by the 50,000 at Stamford Bridge on the occasion of the Chelsea v. Manchester United match. The latter team and Everton are both going strong and look like having a big say in the League championship. Strange to say, however, Everton failed in the second round of the Lancashire cup when entertaining Burnley, the visitors winning by 4 goals to 1.

THE TURF.

My readers will be sorry to hear that Velocity has broken down and will be seen no more on the racecourse. This is a big disappointment to Mrs. Jackson and the general public who were looking forward to the son of Speed-Ballast doing big things in the Prix du Conseil Municipal at Paris on Sunday. The horse strained a tendon when winning the Doncaster Cup and there is no possibility of training him any more this season. We have seen the last of the crack, so far as racing is concerned, as he commences stud duties next year. If the honours at Paris now go to an English horse it will probably be through the agency of Radium. Mr. Rothschild's colt has come on a lot lately and has many admirers for the Cesarewitch, so that those who have backed him for the big handicap will no doubt hope he will not score at Paris, which would mean a ten pounds penalty. In any case the journey to and fro will not improve the prospects of Radium for the big handicap at Newmarket, though one naturally recalls how Black Sand scored in 1902 after failing in the French event referred to.

The mishap to Velocity is not the only one that has to be written about, as Polymelus and Slieve Gallion are also under a cloud. Mr. Joel's crack has developed lameness in what was considered his sound leg, so he cannot repeat last year's success in the Duke of York Stakes. Slieve Gallion is suffering from an ailment that has attacked many of the animals at Beckhampton. It was hoped the change of quarters—to Newmarket—might lead to the colt escaping, but he started to cough directly he arrived at headquarters, though it is hoped he will be all right for the Cambridgeshire.

A GOOD DEBUT.

There was genuine eagerness to see Major Loder's filly by Gallinule-Admiration make her debut in a Plate for two-year-olds at Newmarket this week. The sister of Pretty Polly resembles the latter very much in action and has a long low stride which ought to be conducive to staying a distance. She easily beat her ten rivals on Wednesday and may prove a classic winner. She holds engagements in the Derby, St. Leger, Oakes and Guineas of 1908, and also the Dewhurst Plate and Middle Park Plate this season, so has plenty of opportunity. This week's Newmarket meeting has produced an unusual number of walk-overs—Bridge of Canny having two and Leshia one—Danny Maher having the mount in each case. This is swelling his total and, with reasonable luck, he may reach his one hundred wins before October is over. Lincare's victory in the Great Foal Stakes for three-year-olds does not argue well for Baltinglass and Cesarewitch honours, seeing that Dusty Miller (which beat Baltinglass in the summer) was a bad second.

A BIG STAKE.

It is more than surprising how big stakes fail to draw the best animals. Thus only half a dozen sported silk for the Jockey Club Stakes, which is worth 10,000 sovs. and run over the last mile and three quarters of the Cesarewitch course. Victory went to Saucy, Mr. W. Bass' four-year-old, carrying 9st 8lbs and gaining an easy win. With one exception, Kuroki (5 years), the other runners were three years of age, Lari 8st 4lbs running up. Most people will wonder why The White Knight Eider, Procope, Polymelus, Velocity, Lally, Slieve Gallion, Keystone II, Galvania, Woolwinder, Orby, etc., were not running for such a big stake. Breakdowns of course cannot be guarded against, yet it certainly is a fact that money alone does not ensure a really good field.

OUTCLASSING THE "LUSITANIA."

Germany Makes Another Bid.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 21.

The Hamburg-American Line, says a special cable to the *Englishman*, propose to build a leviathan fourteen thousand tons in advance of the "Lusitania."

THE membership role of the Legion of Frontiersmen shows remarkable progress both at Home and in the Colonies. In the event of war, the corps could place, at very short notice, a most formidable force in the field, besides being able to furnish scouts, guides, &c, conversant with the country and languages. The Calcutta Organizing Officer, W. H. A. Glucksman, who is visiting Bombay, will be pleased to forward full particulars of membership to applicants. His address is the Taj Mahal Hotel.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 21st September 1907, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1906 of 96,412 mds. and Rs. 31,275 in the earnings.

A MOTOR RUN IN SWITZERLAND.

The so-called roads that wind in and out over the Lower Alps and round the Italian lakes were never made for motoring, and it is only at the risk of puncturing tyres and disfiguring the car, if nothing worse, that any venture to explore them. There is only one really good road, the "Strada Cantonale," and it is quite the least interesting, besides being abnormally dusty. Despite the fact that within the radius of ten miles there are no fewer than seven lakes, ranging from the famous Lago Maggiore to Mazzaro, a dark deep pond not many hundred feet from our door, and an infinity of rivers and streams, water seems very scarce and the appliances for watering the roads scarcer still. We have no motor of our own, but some kind friends take us out in theirs, which, looked at in a purely selfish light, is perhaps better, for whilst getting all the enjoyments possible, we are not at the same time burdened with the cares and responsibilities of proprietorship. The other day we were asked to join an expedition whose object was to reach, if possible, a small mountain village called Novaggio, well known for the wonderful purity of its air, and much resorted to during the summer months by the poorer trades people, who cannot afford to spend their short holidays in more fashionable and expensive "Kurhauses." Hitherto it has been deemed inaccessible except on foot or by the slow and steady diligence. One August day many years ago, while staying in this neighbourhood, we had decided to walk up there, but our kind-hearted landlady, taking compassion on us younger ones, said it was a shame to make two small fat things walk all that distance on such a hot day, and therewith hailed a passing market cart, drawn by a pair of oxen driven by some old crony of hers. After exchanging a few words in the hideous Ticenee dialect the good woman lifted us in on top of two enormous Gruyere cheeses, and having been duly exhorted to sit still and be very good, we drove off, leaving the "grown ups" to follow on foot. It seems wrong to be ungrateful even after this lapse of time; but, really, however excellent Gruyere cheese may be to eat, it is not comfortable to sit on for long.

But to return to the present. An evil fate in the shape of the weather seems to hang over our motoring excursions. Never by any chance, when one has been arranged, does the day dawn clear, and generally till the last moment we are not sure whether we shall be able to go or not. The day in question was particularly grey, but notwithstanding, we had donned our "mushrooms," kodaks and dust-coats were piled in the hall, and as the appointed hour drew near we gazed anxiously at a promising patch of blue sky, showing through a break in the clouds. "Do you think there is enough to make a Saint's waistcoat," queried the youngest member of the family. "Depends entirely on the Saint," I answered, "judging from those whose mummified bodies we have seen in different Churches and convents, you might even make two!" It is an old French saying that while there is enough blue sky to make a waistcoat for a Saint, the weather will hold good, and though feeling greatly reassured, we still continued gazing skywards at the now ever-widening strip of blue, and wondering idly what fashions were most in vogue up there, when suddenly our conjectures were broken short by the appearance of a shock-headed little Italian servant, announcing the fact that the "tomotobile" had arrived. Not realizing for a moment what she meant, we started at her in amazement, thinking she had temporarily taken leave of her senses, but a loud and discordant "toot" coming from the vicinity of our gate explained for itself, and hastily seizing wraps and cameras we made for the spot, we were greeted on arrival with the news that the Postal authorities with whom the chauffeur had been in constant communication by telephone all the morning, were sure it was absolutely impossible for a car, especially such a large one, to reach Novaggio, as even their smallest "dillys" had the greatest difficulty in doing so. The road, they said, is narrow and winding, but with a good driver and a certain amount of luck in not meeting other vehicles *en route*, one could get as far as the tiny village of Curio. Here, however, we should have to dismount, and either finish the journey on foot or, better still, in one of their comfortable conveyances. But as we argued, if a diligence, which is a cumbersome thing at best can get through, why not we?

At any rate-meaning to try, we started off. The car was a 24 h. p. 4, cylindered Martini, seating 6 comfortably, but that day it was called upon to carry two more, as, including the chauffeur, we were a party of eight. Barely had we gone a 100 yards when it was discovered that "Yoicks," a small mongrel of ours, was following as fast as his short legs enabled him. In turns we ordered and implored him to go home, but deaf alike to command and entreaties he merely wagged his tail and ran faster than ever. We would have liked to have taken the poor little dog with us, but mindful of the stories our servant had related of 'Yoicks' escapades in a motor bus one fatal "afternoon out," when he had thrust his unwelcome company upon them, we thought it wiser to stop and ask an old woman whom we had just passed to shut him up in her house while we got out of sight and hearing. All went smoothly and well for the first few miles, as we were on the Strada Cantonale; but 'no rose, &c.,' the dust was so thick that in a few minutes it completely transformed the beautiful car that less than a quarter of an hour ago had stood outside our gate in all its pride of dark green upholstery and shining metal into a dirty disreputable object, almost on a par with those hideous straw-coloured affairs that pant and puff up and down the high road three or four times a day with the post, and style themselves proudly the Servizio Automobilistici Ticinesi. As a rule it is only the unfortunate people who go with the feet, as my little French teacher translates "pedestrian," who suffer most from the dust; but I feel sure by the state my eyes were in when we returned that, that day, at any rate, we got our fair share also.

It was quite a relief when, on reaching the river Vedesio, we turned into what one might almost call a country lane, and began to wind slowly upwards through lovely chesnut woods carpeted with moss, and here and there patches of purple heather just coming into blossom. The views opening out on all sides were magnificent. Near at hand, steep vine garlanded mountain slopes, dotted over with innumerable picturesque little villages, each having its own tiny Church, and all looking as though the first sharp gust of wind would blow them away further eastwards, Lake Lugano, or to call it by its other prettier name, Ceresio, the lake of cherries, lying in a hollow with the sun shining full on it: far away to the north, range after range of cloud-capped mountains. Outside the village where we had been told our excursion would end, the dilly met us, and by dint of backing into a ditch and scaling half way up a bank, very much to the annoyance and discomfort of the occupants, they just managed to make room for us to pass, and the next few minutes saw us manœuvring very much in the same manner in the centre of the wretched little hamlet of Curio, the breadth of whose streets has hitherto spelt failure and despair to many enterprising motorists. A group of peasants, scoffing openly, gathered round us. They had implicit faith in the invincibility of the said streets, having often witnessed this species of one-sided struggle before. What, then, was their amazement when, thanks to the skillfulness of our excellent chauffeur, we emerged triumphant! The rest was comparatively easy going, and in less time than it takes to write, we had pulled up opposite the Church of San Sisipo, patron Saint and protector of Navaggio. Unfortunately the sexton, who is generally waiting to show visitors round, was not there: so we were unable to gratify our curiosity concerning the identity and history of this Saint, who may have been connected in some remote way, as his name implies, with the Sisyphos of mythology. Hardly, I think, one and the same, as the attributes of that wily old Corinthian king were scarcely what one would call saintly.

Having "done" the Church and the principal view point, we returned to our car which stood puffing lazily in the grand Piazza, surrounded, though at a respectable distance, by a large crowd of bare-legged urchins, attesting to the fact by their open-mouthed round-eyed wonder that motors are "seldom plants" in these parts. But as familiarity bred contempt, they came closer and closer, and finally, during the absence of the chauffeur in search of the wherewithal to refresh himself, many dirty fingers scrawled the names and addresses of their owners over the dusty sides and windows of the unprotected car. Meanwhile the village clocks were striking five, and we thought it high time to look out for a quiet spot where we could "pique-nique" unmolested. The search was not protracted as the whole countryside abounds in delightful secluded nooks exactly suited to our purpose, the only difficulty being to select from so many, each nicer than the one before.

Eventually we settled on a lovely grassy bank under two splendid old chestnuts, facing on one side the beautiful Val Cantone and on the other an endless vista of mountains, woods, and meadows, the foreground only being broken by the tumbledown walls of a disused campo Santo, with the inscription "Death equalizes the rich and the poor," half worn-away, over the arched entrance. Coats and cushions were spread over the grass, the baskets unpacked, aluminium mugs and plates handed round, and the tea poured out from two of those marvellous "Thermos" bottles, where it had kept nearly boiling for three hours. We had often seen these much advertised wonders before, though never in use, and were rather inclined to be sceptical; but feeling is believing, and burnt fingers left no room for doubt.

While the pique-nique was in progress, a pleasant-faced peasant woman, rake in hand, with an enormous "gerla" (the local market basket) on her back, appeared in sight, and after eyeing us rather dubiously, began to collect the dead leaves that lay thick under the large chesnut trees. Thinking that the land we were making such free use of might be her property we deemed it politic to make friends. So the best linguist amongst us advanced with a large slice of cake in one hand and some money in the other and entered into conversation with the good woman, who was nothing if not voluble. "Yes, certainly," it was her land; "very fine land too. None better for many miles round;" and then, becoming inquisitive: Were we staying at the hotel? No? Oh, then perhaps we were Milanese? With the Swiss peasant this is a synonym for 'cheap trippers.' So, feeling scarcely flattered, we hastened to assure our interrogator that two of the party were Germans and the rest English and all eminently respectable folk, in token of which and also as an hour's rent of that charming grass plot, would she take this piece of Panetoni and these few sous. "No, really, the Signori are too kind," murmured the good woman, holding out both hands nevertheless. Not liking the look of the cake, she said she would take it home to her dear old Granny, but the money was pocketed cheerfully, and shouldering her "gerla" she went off towards the village turning back once to tell us that we could pic-nic on her meadow every day for the next two months, and even dance on it if we felt so inclined.

Certainly the good woman must have stuck to her first impression of us, despite our protestations to the contrary. Tea over, cups and saucers packed away and anything edible that our appetites, keen by nature and doubly so under the influence of pure mountain air, had spared, handed over to a group of small boys gathered, vulture-like not far off; a certain amount of difficulty in all getting comfortably settled,—then a preliminary snort from the car, farewells shouted and waved by the children, and once more we were on the move, speeding downwards, Novaggio a fast fading memory above us, in the quiet sky,

Lugano, Sept. 7th. K. F. V. B.

BRIDGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—So much has been written about the game of bridge that it seems impossible to put forward any new feature of the game. Few players, however, seem to study the way the cards fall at each deal, and in many instances a dealer leaves the declaration to his partner with the result that "spades" is called, whereas "no trumps" would have suited the combined hands best. But the dealer will not declare "no trumps" because he does not see his way clearly to making the odd trick with the cards he holds. On the other hand, there are players who call "no trumps," every time they deal on the off chance of making the odd trick. Such players are undoubtedly beginners, who know that the highest points are served by the declaration and who have, perhaps, in the early part of their career as bridge players, succeeded in making the odd trick or even game when they have played without trumps, and this fact has encouraged them to call "no trumps" every time they deal. If such a player loses heavily on his own deal, he will say that it was due to a bit of ill-luck in the opponents getting in with their diamonds, or if his partner had held the ace of spades he could have made the odd trick with that suit alone, and fondly believes that the number of times his declaration of "no trumps" fails to come off are few and far between; but if he only took the trouble to keep a record of his "no trumps" declarations, he would find that the failures greatly exceeded the successes. He would, however, learn something from such a record: he would find that in one evening he was successful four times out of five in his "no trumps" declaration, whereas on another occasiyn he failed every time, and the balances at the end of the week will be very much against him. This is the reckless "no trumper." But there are other players who are too cautious and often declare "spades" on hand that an ordinary player would have considered good enough for a "heart" declaration. "Re" one occasion the writer's partner declared "spades"—an original call—much to the surprise of his opponents, who held very poor hands. When the cards were laid down (no one having doubled), it was found that the dealer held the ace, queen, knave, nine, seven and four of hearts, very good spades and good clubs, but poor diamonds. On being asked why he did not call "hearts," he said, "What's the good, I have not got the king." He thus lost a chance of scoring a game.

There is no doubt a great deal of luck in bridge, and if one takes a careful note of the result of each deal, he will see that the cards fall very much in favour of one or two of the four players each time, no matter how well the cards have been shuffled. The reason for this is very difficult to explain; but if such notes were kept, it would be found that the good cards of certain suits fall to the same players throughout the course of an evening's play; and by taking notes of this fact, the dealer will be able, on seeing his own hand, to form a very fair idea of the cards held by his partner and his opponents, and will thus be able to call "hearts" or "no trumps" on a hand which most players would consider only fit for a "spade" declaration. It might be argued that this would not occur if the cards are well shuffled; but it is more likely to occur when cards "are" well shuffled than otherwise. When a player gets a string of low cards or a predominance of one suit, he invariably remarks, "These cards have not been shuffled." Ordinarily a pack of cards would be considered to have been well shuffled when the various high cards and suits are evenly distributed in it; but it is this even distribution which causes the high cards to fall to one or two players. Take, for example, the ace of hearts followed by three cards, and then the king, which is again divided from the queen by three cards, and the knave follows the queen after three other cards. These cards are well separated from each other, and the pack would generally be considered to have been well shuffled. But where will these cards fall when dealt out to four players? The player who gets the ace of hearts will also get the king, queen, and knave, and possibly two or three small hearts. The same may be said of the other suits. It will thus be seen that the high cards are more likely to be unequally distributed between the players after they have been well shuffled than otherwise.—Yours, etc.

C. E.

Calcutta.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, for the week ending 7th September last, amounted to Rs. 1,813, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 328. The total earnings from 1st July to 7th September last were Rs. 19,495, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,300.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the week ending 7th September last, amounted to Rs. 3,409, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 346. The total earnings from 1st July to 7th September last were Rs. 39,144, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 6,464.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 7th September last, amounted to Rs. 10,134, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 3,915. The total earnings from 1st July to 7th September last were Rs. 1,06,140, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 5,035.

◆

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where. Wholesale Depot: 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

PUBLIC HALL FOR BANDRA.

The following appeal is issued for subscriptions to the building of a new public hall in Bandra. The hall is estimated to cost Rs. 30,000:—

The growing importance of Bandra as a health resort and a place which gives one the combined advantage of a country life with the convenience of easy access to one of the busiest cities in the world has latterly been claiming a large share of public attention. And one who has known the place before will have noticed the progress which has been made in various directions during the past decade, and it has now become the permanent residence of so many who formerly lived in Bombay that a general desire has been evinced to add to the natural attractions of this place by making it "self-contained," so to say, from a social point of view. One of the most essential means towards securing that object is, obviously, to bring into existence a hall suitable for public meetings, social gatherings, lectures, &c. The advantages of a public building of the kind in a place of growing aspirations cannot be too strongly advocated, and the best proof of its usefulness must have been brought home to everyone by the inconvenience felt from its absence.

2. But there is another and perhaps a more important reason why a Catholic public hall should be erected in Bandra. Although every other community in Bombay has at least one hall of its own, the Catholic community—almost the earliest settlers in Bombay—cannot yet boast of one. Under present conditions it seems impossible to construct one in Bombay City. At the same time Bombay is expandeng northwards, and for one reason or another the Catholics of Bombay find it necessary to move towards Bandra and its neighbourhood. On the other hand, places like Santa Cruz and Andheri are rising into prominence, and with the increase of education among them, the Catholics of these places will come to the fore at no distant date. Moreover Bandra may aptly be described as the centre of the Bombay Catholic community, partly on account of its natural situation, partly on account of its historic associations, and chiefly on account of its predominantly Catholic environments. The solidarity of the Catholic body of Bandra, the healthy community life existing amongst them, and the facilities they enjoy for combining for the public good are also considerations of great weight. These and other conditions point to Bandra in no uncertain manner as the future head-quarters of the Bombay Catholic community.

3. A condition of vital importance in initiating a scheme for a public hall is the existence of an organised body to whose care it may be committed. In Bandra this want is met by the Bandra Literary and Social Catholic Association (popularly known as the Bandra Institute), which has led an active existence for over 10 years, and is indeed a firmly established and representative body.

4. Having regard to these considerations, the Managing Committee of the Bandra Literary and Social Catholic Association have applied themselves towards formulating a scheme for supplying this much felt want, and in placing it before the public, they earnestly trust that it will commend itself to them and evoke a generous response from all sections of the Catholic community.

THE SCHEME.

5. The scheme provisionally drawn up is as follows:—

I.—It is proposed to erect a building with a large and commodious hall, to accommodate about 600 persons, and a reception room, library, billiard saloon, &c., The site of the building to be central and in a prominent part of Bandra. The hall shall be named after the donor of the highest amount above Rs. 5,000.

II.—It will be at the disposal of the general public, on payment of a reasonable charge, for all public occasions, receptions, marriage feasts, theatricals, &c., but preference will be given to Catholics, the fees charged to whom will be less than to others.

III.—If possible the grounds will be laid out for outdoor games such as tennis, badminton, &c.

IV—The existing library, billiard table, piano, furniture, &c., belonging to the Bandra Literary and Social Catholic Association, will be moved into the new building, and it is expected that the monthly subscriptions to the Association, together with its funds and such fees as may be charged for the use of the hall, will be sufficient for the maintenance of the hall, so that one principal item of expense, viz. an Endowment Fund, will be saved to the public.

V.—Donors of Rs. 500 and above shall be called Founders, and shall be entitled to have permanent enlarged photographs of themselves (23" × 17" size) placed in the main hall of the building. During their lifetime they shall also be Trustees of the building, and after their death their male surviving heirs shall succeed them as Trustees in perpetuity. In case of a dispute between heirs, the decision of the Trustees and the Managing Committee for the time being shall be final.

Trustees belonging to the religious orders shall be succeeded in the Trusteeship by their successors in office for the time being. Secular clergymen shall be at liberty to nominate their successors in the Trusteeship; should their choice fall on a layman the male surviving heirs of such layman shall succeed him in perpetuity.

VI.—Contributors of Rs. 250 and above but less than Rs. 500 shall be called "Benefactors," and shall be entitled to have permanent enlarged photographs of themselves (15" × 12" size) placed in the main hall.

VII.—The rules of the Bandra Literary and Social Catholic Association will be modified so as to admit of all founders and benefactors being "ipso facto" enrolled as life members of the Association.

VIII.—Those who subscribe Rs. 150 and above but less than Rs. 250 shall be enrolled as life members of the Association, and permanent enlarged photographs (12" by 10" size) of such subscribers will be placed in the library room.

IX.—The names of all "founders," "benefactors" and "life members" shall be inscribed on separate marble tablets, which will be placed in a conspicuous position at the principal entrance to the hall.

X.—The management of the hall shall be vested in the Trustees under this scheme, and in a Managing Committee elected annually from the benefactors as well as the life members and ordinary members of the Bandra Literary and Social Catholic Association under the rules of the Association for the time being.

XI.—Once a year the "founders," "benefactors" and life members shall be entitled to the use of the hall free of charge for purposes for which it may be set apart, but not for purposes of profit.

6. The Committee have great pleasure in announcing to the public that the Reverend Fathers and gentlemen named below have generously promised donations of Rs. 500 and above and have consented to become provisional Trustees.

7. The nucleus of the fund for the construction of the proposed hall being thus established, the Managing Committee of the Bandra Literary and Social Catholic Association, under the advice and with the guidance of the undernamed Trustees, confidently appeal to the Catholic public of Bombay and the Thana District for funds to enable them to carry out a scheme so manifestly desirable. Indeed the hall is absolutely indispensable for the welfare and progress of the Catholic community, and the promoters earnestly trust that all sections of the community will contribute generously and work heart and soul to raise up a memorial worthy of the glorious future to which the community aspires.

FOUNDERS AND PROVISIONAL TRUSTEES.

Dr. D. A. D'Monte, M.D., J.P.; Revd. Fr. J. Weingartner, S. J.; Very Revd. Dr. B. D'Monte, D. D.; Very Revd. Dr. T. Henriques, D.D., D.C.L., Ph.D.; Very Revd. Fr. P. H. Henriques (Vara of Thana); Messrs. J. D. D'Almeida, J P.; Robert Conceicao, B. V. Gomes, J. P. DeMello.

MEMBERS OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE BADRA CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Robert Conceicao (president); Rev. Fr. J. Weingartner, S J; Messrs. J. D. D'Almeida, J. P.; B. V. Gomes, Roger M. de Silva, Braz H. de Souza, Gabriel de Silva, M. F. Pereira, J. D. Gonsalves, Treasurer; J. P. de Mello, Honorary Secretary.

MAHOMEDANS AND GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 21.

The following telegram has been sent to the Viceroy by Munshi Ehtisham Ali Saheb, the leading Mahomedan of Lucknow and a member of the Deputation of October last:—"On behalf of the Mahomedan Community I thank His Excellency for the recognition of Mahomedan special interests as regards representation on Imperial and Provincial Councils, also for the appointment of Mr. Belgrami."

At a representatives meeting of Mahomedans beld in Sitapur, Fyzabad, Hamipur and Ludhiana similar telegrams were sent to the Viceroy.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A BARRISTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 21.

Mr. Pogose, the well known barrister of Lucknow, died suddenly in the train between Landaur and Lucknow whilst on his way down from Mussoorie where his wife and family are staying. He practised previously in Calcutta and during a stay of nine years here has made many friends who are much grieved at the news of his sudden end.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

SCARLET TOWN,

BY

ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW,

Authors of "The Shulamite," "Anna of the Plains," "The Premier's Daughter," "Eve and the Law," "Jennifer Pontefract," &c., &c.

CHAPTER XIV.

"I see—I see," Lady Sabina was reflectively stroking the girl's fair hair. "You love Roger Enderby, but you will never forgive him for having deceived you. And rather than tell him what is troubling your mind, you will let him believe you a worldly little person—"

"He must think me a mercenary wretch," put in Ruth, "but it's better that he should, than that he should realise that—that I understand."

"Don't you think it just possible," queried the other, "that there may be some explanation for all this? You accepted the word of a man whom you admit you do not trust."

"But I saw—I saw with my own eyes," protested Ruth with weak energy.

"Ah. Once I too thought I saw—" Lady Sabina was talking as though half to herself—"and I believed the evidence of my own eyes. But I was wrong—utterly wrong. Yet upon the evidence of what I thought I saw I threw away the happiness of my life." She turned her head to Ruth, and gazing up into her face, the girl seemed to see beauties in it that she had never recognised before. It was not only that dark lashes veiled soft and gentle eyes, but there was something in the curve of Lady Sabina's lips that seemed to draw Ruth nearer to the woman and to make her heart beat in sympathy.

"I'll tell you something about myself, Ruth," Lady Sabina went on, "something that I have told to no one else, for you know the sort of woman that I have allowed myself to appear to the world. I go into society, I live the social life, and people call me cold and worldly. They see me as I might have become had I never realised the mistake of my youth It all happened when I was a girl, Ruth, little older than you. In those days I believed, just as you believed, that I was the only woman in the life of a certain man, let us call him Robert. But, like you, I listened to tattling tongues and my jealousy was aroused. I never told him that I was jealous or mentioned a word of what I had heard—I was too proud to do so. And then one day it came about that I saw something with my own eyes that convinced me he was not true to me; it was all a mistake, but the evidence seemed undeniable, as much so as in your case. I needn't tell you how it all happened, to this day it hurts me to speak or to think of it—" she passed her hand over her brow, sweeping back a stray lock of hair that was still rich and brown. "We parted", she went on, "for I told him, without any other explanation, that, I could not marry him. Our stories are strangely alike—are they not?—but mine has ended, yours has but just begun."

"But I know—I know," faltered Ruth.

"I knew too," returned the other, "and I suffered then just as you are suffering now. But I had no desire for work at that time. I just went on living as I had been brought up to live. We went out in society a great deal in those days, my sister and I, and I looked for relief to my pain in an aggravation of pleasure. And the more they palled on me, the more I wanted. I would dance through the night, and when I came home tired out I would hope for sleep and forgetfulness. But sleep never meant rest, and though I flirted wirh other men I could never forget.

"At last I married. It was not a good match from the worldly point of view, though my husband was wealthy and made a great deal of money by his satirical books. I think I married him because he was cruel and hard, it seemed to harmonise with my own temperament. There were others whom I might have married, men who were more of my own world, courtly, chivalrous gentlemen, but I would have none of them; I preferred Godfrey Ford because of his rugged brutality, and because I knew we should hate each other before we had been married six months. That is how I punished myself, Ruth. You want to do it by throwing yourself into work that is not really congenial to you. There's not so much difference between the two things, after all." Her clasp tightened on Ruth's hand as she spoke, her lips were set, and her eyes were fixed upon a far corner of the room; there was a look in them of cruel pain. It was as though, like Eurydice, she were glancing back at a hell through which she had passed.

"Well," she continued after a pause, "Godfrey Ford died, and I was free once more, but it was to continue the same life without deviation. I thought that love was dead within me, and I cared nothing for the sufferings of others. And all the while I had been wrong, for Robert had been true to me and remained true to me to the end of his days. He never married, but he, just as you would to-day, gave himself up to the service of the poor. He took this house, Gowrie House, and lived here alone, but every penny of his fortune he devoted to good works among the poverty stricken folk of the East End. And all the while he never attempted to see me, for he thought, even as your Roger may think, that I was shallow and cold hearted.

"And then one day accident proved to me that I had been in error. My God, what a revelation it was to me!" Sabina Ford dropped Ruth's hand and pressed her long fingers against her heart. "Can you imagine how I suffered? Put yourself in my place. Think how it would be to you if you spent years and years of weary labour as you propose to do—good work, no doubt, but not the life God intended for you—and then realised what you had thrown away. Think of it, Ruth—think. I hadn't even the comfort of knowing that I had done good. I had wasted my life; I had made myself a mere machine; I had deadened all that was real in me. It was terrible, I tell you, terrible." Her head dropped, and for a short space she was silent.

"What did you do?" whispered Ruth at last.

"I set out to go to him. It was long before I could make up my mind to do so, for pride had become second nature to me. It was humiliation, bitter humiliation, but I knew that I must go through with it. I did not even write, but I set out by myself and came here, a worn woman, old before my time, to meet a man whose life I had blasted as well as my own.

"I reached, the house, but it was to find—what do you think, Ruth, can you guess? No, it is a greater horror than even you can imagine. He was dead." He had died three days before, and I had never heard of his death. Why should I? He had withdrawn himself from the world and society had forgotten him. It was his funeral that I met as I turned in at the gates of Gowrie House, and he had died without knowing that I was not the woman he had imagined me.

"I think I lost possession of my senses that day, for something seemed to snap within me, something appeared to break. I don't know how I spent the rest of the day. I must have wandered like a woman distraught. I remember nothing, practically nothing, till I seemed to awake from a dream and found myself struggling in the arms of another woman and a little crowd of gaping idlers collecting about us. There were great lights, like so many eyes, glaring down at me, and they dazzled me, and in the distance a dark mass of buildings with a tower and a clock, a clock that was striking the hour of midnight, and it seemed to have been striking incessantly for hours and hours. The sound of it was like a muffled drum in my ears; if I close them now with my hands I can still hear that sound—just as it was. It was all like a blurred dream to me, and I only know that I wanted to release myself from the grasp of the woman who was holding me, to be free to throw myself back into the river out of which she had dragged me. I did not even remember that I had been in the water, though my clothes were wringing wet; the moon was shining on the river, and it seemed to make a path that I wanted to follow, and I struggled hard, hard to release myself and go back to it.

"But Mary Paradyne—for it was she who had saved me—was stronger than I. She wrestled with me till my strength gave out, and then she led me up the Embankment steps and gave me shelter for that night. The next day my senses returned to me and I knew what I had done—knew, too, that I owed my life to Mary Paradyne." Lady Sabina shook with the emotion of her story. She was silent for a few moments, breathing heavily and unable to continue. Then with a deep sigh she allowed one of her hands to fall back gently on Ruth's head, and she was stroking the fair hair again.

"There, my child," she concluded, you have heard my story, and you know how it all came about. Since that day I became what you see me now. I took this house, and I have tried to keep Robert's work together, to continue as best I can the charities that he started. And I have done it in secret because I could not bear to make parade of what I do; because the secret of my life is my own and God's—a secret that I have guarded and will guard jealously till my dying day." There was something fierce in her voice as she spoke the last words, and Ruth understood that the passion of the woman's love had gone wholly into this work of hers; that it was to her a retribution, an altar raised to the memory of the dead, and, as such, most sacred.

"There are some who think me a bad woman," Lady Sabina was saying, "and Althea will speak of me as a crank. No doubt you yourself, Ruth, have thought me strange, but now you know, you know. And if what I have told you—" she paused and looked steadily into the girl's face.

"What would you have me do?" whispered Ruth.

"There is no love without trust," returned the other. "I would have you go to the man you love and tell him openly all that is in your mind. God knows what sorrow may be averted if you do so. Don't suffer as I have suffered, Ruth; don't let yourself be soured only to find out later on that it has all been a sad mistake." She touched the letter which Ruth still clasped between her fingers. "You have your excuse there," she went on. "Answer it in the spirit in which it is written. There is time yet before Roger leaves England for you to see him. Don't let him go without assuring yourself absolutely and beyond dispute that your fears are well founded. There is no hurry for a day or two. Spend the rest of your week with Mary and then return home. Do not let yourself be influenced by her, for, believe me, the slums are not for you."

Ruth felt the truth of this, though she was loath to admit it. Had she felt the vocation as Mary had done, would she have hesitated from the beginning? Would she not have thrown herself at once, without pausing to ask why or wherefore, into the work? But this momentous question paled now before others of greater import.

"I can never see Roger," she faltered, though the desire to yield was manifested in her tone. "I can never question him. What would he think of me?" She hid her eyes with her hands.

"Why, you are half ashamed of yourself as it is," returned the other; then she drummed for a moment with her fingers upon the wooden arm of the chair upon which she was seated, as though lost in thought. "Listen, Ruth," she said at last. "Will you trust this matter to me—let me help you if I can?"

"How can you help me?" Ruth opened puzzled eyes, but her heart leapt with a new hope.

"I know Roger Enderby," was the slow answer, "and perhaps I know more of his affairs than you may imagine. I have heard the story which connects his name with that of Mrs. Neal. It is a tale that has lost nothing by repetition, and in spite of all that scandal has said—yes, Ruth, in spite of what you yourself saw—I am still inclined to trust Sir Roger. I cannot believe, knowing him for an honourable man, that he would have treated you as you believe he did. But in a few days, while you remain quietly with Mary in Featherstone Row, I will sift the story—yes, even if I have to speak to Sir Roger myself!"

"You will do this? You will do this?" In her excitement Ruth sprang from her chair, and her cheeks were flushed with colour.

"Yes, and if I have to see Sir Roger himself, I have my excuse for talking to him of you," smiled the other. "I can tell him all you have told me about this boy whom you call Joey. Perhaps he can help us to elucidate the mystery." Her brow wrinkled into a frown. "It is a mystery that I can understand no better than you, but I cannot believe that any one can have set out with the deliberate intention of killing you. It seems more likely that mere robbery was the object. But in any case, Ruth, you are safe for the present with Mary Paradyne. Ruth of Bryanston Square is a different person to Ruth of Featherstone Row. And in the meanwhile," she added, "if the mystery is to be solved, and if I have understood your story aright, there is one man who can solve it, and him you may see this very day."

"You mean Hal Cope?" queried the girl, not without a shade of nervousness in her voice. "I only know that Joey came to England with Mr. Cope, who is a man of very different class, and with whom Mary seems to be on quite friendly terms. Yes, no doubt Mr. Cope would tell us all he knows. I have not met him yet, for I understand that he has been away, though Mary expects to see him at the club to-night."

Impulsively the girl took both of Lady Sabina's hands in hers. "You will really do as you have promised?" she asked. "Oh, I am more than grateful to you, for if what you say is true"—she paused, and then smiled a little wanly—"but I must not hope for it," she continued, "I must not try to cheat myself; I will seek to put Roger from my mind for a few days, and in the meanwhile there is plenty to be done—to say nothing of a mystery to be solved."

"You are not afraid, Ruth?" queried Lady Sabina a little anxiously, as she conducted the girl to the door.

"Afraid?" replied Ruth lightly. "No. Of whom should I be afraid? Even if Joey should come to Featherstone Row, Hal Cope will be there to keep him in order. And there can be no reason, can there, why I should be afraid of Hal Cope?"

(To be continued.)

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JUBBULPORE POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, OCTOBER 21.

The first ties in the Jubbulpore Polo Tournament for the Challenge Cup, presented by her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, were played off to-day. Seven teams have entered and three games were played engaging six teams, the extra team the "Fettesians," having drawn a bye. There was a large and appreciative assembly on the ground. The 60th Rifles were "At Home." The ground is in very fair order.

The first game was between the 27th Light Cavalry comprising of Captain Wheatly, Colonel Edwards, Resaldar Mahomedkhan and Captain Casson (back) and the Bhopal No. 2 team comprising of Sheib Ahmed, Resaldar Mahomed Hoosein, Jemadar Abdul Azizkhan and Jemadar Abdul Majidkhan (back) This was the closest and best game of the day. Both the teams gave a dashing display of high class polo and at the conclusion of the game Bhopal won by one goal to love.

The second game was between the 16th Rifles comprising of Messrs Bond and Denison, Captain Priaulx and Mr. Heseltine (back) and the Jubbulpore Gymkhana represented by Messrs. Lee, Shaw, Cooke and Loring (back). The Rifles had the upper hand nearly all through the game and finally won by eleven goal to one.

The third game was between the 38th Central India Horse comprising of Major Pinney, Mr. Lewis, Captains Hogg and Barr (Back) and Jubbulpore Polo Club comprising of Mr. Mathias, Captain Bartholomew Mr. Beaumontand Captain Griffith (back). The Central India Horse won after a good galloping game by seven goals to two.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	10
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	4	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	16
Total	7	5	95
Total plague deaths to date	141,116		
Same date last year	6	3	93

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign:—

OCTOBER, 19th 1907.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	23	38	0
B	135	225	16
C	33	71	1
D	88	51	0
E	155	94	0
F & G	75	2	0
Total to date	509	481	17
Total rats killed		990	

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 21ST OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Drought still continues. Cotton picking general. Unirrigated food-grains irretrievably lost. Rain much needed generally for rabi sowings.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Crop accounts unfavourable.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Cawnpore.—Drought still continues. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Beawar.—No further rain expected. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking partially begun.

Amraoti.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants shedding bolls.

Khamgaon.—Drought still continues. Cotton plants slightly damaged by drought and ready for picking. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Dhulia.—Drought still continues. Cotton picking of first sowing partially begun.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton ready for picking in some places. Wheat and linseed smaller area sown this year. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Crop accounts unfavourable.

Broach.—Looks like clearing up. Fine weather has set in. Cotton first sowing in flower. Re-sown cotton making slow progress. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Wadhwan.—Rain much needed generally. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop making slow progress and accounts satisfactory. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain.

Bhavnagar.—Drought still continues. Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants seriously damaged by drought.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Linseed requires rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 21st October was 29·874. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 10ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F, will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 21ST OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 21st October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—There has been no rain. The direction of air movement is south-easterly. The sky is cloudless. Maximum temperature was 6° higher than usual at Delhi and the minimum temperature 2° to 4° at Lahore and Sirsa. Humidity was approximately normal at Delhi, but considerably less elsewhere.

United Provinces.—No rain has fallen in this district. Winds are blowing from north-easterly direction at Jhansi and from south-westerly direction at Agra. Cawnpore and Allahabad recorded calm. Yesterday's maximum was 6° to 7° higher than usual at Jhansi, Cawnpore and Allahabad and the minimum was 3° cooler at Cawnpore and Allahabad and 3° to 4° higher at Agra and Jhansi. The air is considerably damper than usual at Jhansi, but is much drier elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—These districts have been rainless. Wind direction is calm in Rajputana, while north-westerly winds are blowing in Sind. The sky is cloudless. Yesterday's maximum was 2° to 3° higher than usual in Rajputana and 2° to 5° in Sind. Last night's minimum was 4° to 9° higher than usual in Sind and at Ajmer. The air is considerably drier than usual in Sind and at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—These districts have been rainless. Winds are southerly or south-easterly in Central India West and at Bhavnagar Para, Surat and Deesa and south-westerly to north-westerly at Bhuj, Dwarka, Veraval and Rajkot. Ahmedabad recorded calm. The sky is densely clouded at Deesa, but is clear elsewhere. Yesterday's maximum was 3° to 4° higher than usual in Central India West and at Ahmedabad, Surat and Bhavnagar Para. The air is drier than usual at Indore, but is damper in all other places.

Central Provinces.—No rain has fallen in this district. Winds are variable in direction, being southerly at Jubbulpore and Raipur, south-easterly at Hoshangabad and Akola and south-westerly at Saugor and Amraoti. Khandwa and Nagpur recorded calm. The sky is cloudless. Whether during the day time was 5° to 8° warmer than usual throughout the district, and last night's minimum was 4° to 6° cooler at Hoshangabad and Raipur. The air is much drier than usual throughout the district.

Konkan.—No rain has fallen. The direction of air movement is easterly at Ratnagiri and north-westerly at Bombay and Karwar. Mormugao recorded calm. The day temperature was fairly normal, but the last night's minimum was 4° to 5° higher at Ratnagiri and Karwar. The moisture in the atmosphere was about normal.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—This district has been rainless. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Aurangabad, Bijapur and Sholapur while calms and north-westerly winds prevail elsewhere. The sky is almost free from clouds. Yesterday's maximum temperature was 1° to 8° hotter than usual throughout the district and the minimum 2° to 3° at Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur. The air is slightly damper than usual at Poona and Belgaum and much drier than usual in most other places.

General Remarks.—Weather is fine and settled over the greater part of the country.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

"Gazette of India" October 19.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir Harold Stuart, K C V O, C S I, I C S, Director, Criminal Intelligence (on special duty), is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-three days with furlough for three months and seven days in continuation, with effect from the 1st November or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The Services of Capt H H Turner, R E, Deputy Supt Survey of India, who is now on combined leave, are placed temporarily at the disposal of H E the C-in-C, with effect from the date of his return to India.

On return from privilege leave Mr A F Gradon, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, resumed charge of the Northern Circle, Central Provinces, from Mr A M Reuther, Chief Conservator of Forests, on the 10th October.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr Archibald Steuart Butterworth Bayley, has been appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch of the P W Dept, as an Asst Examiner, 1st grade, and is posted to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col S H Godfrey, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as Political Agent for Dir Swat and Chitral.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Hamilton Calder as Acting Consular Agent for France at Chittagong, during the Absence of Mr J L Brown.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Hamilton Calder as Acting Consular Agent for the United States of America at Chittagong, during the absence of Mr J L Brown.

Lieut J A Brett, Political Probationer, is granted privilege leave for fifty-eight days, with effect from the 17th October.

Capt S H Jacob, a Political Assit of the 2nd class, is posted as Assit Comr, Peshawar Sub-Divison, and Commandant, Border Military Police, Peshawar, with effect from the 29th Sept, and the 1st Oct respectively.

Mr J A O Fitzpatrick, a Political Assit of the 2nd class, substantive pro tempore, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days, combined with special leave for three months and three days with effect from the 25th Sept.

Capt C G Crosthwaite, a Political Assit of the 3rd, class, is posted as Assit Comr, Peshawar Sub-Division,

BY THE WAY.

CHECKING THE FOOD ADULTERATOR.

The food adulterator has had a long innings; and notwithstanding successive enactments—the first of which dates back to the Pillory and Tumbril Act of Henry III.—he still flourishes in the British Isles. But the Federal Food and Drugs Act, passed by the last American Congress, which came into operation this month, promises to make adulteration game in America hardly worth the candle. The big Trusts interested in patent foods and medicines fought their hardest to kill the measure, but unsuccessfully; and henceforth, in addition to the setting up of a rigid system of inspection, the ingredients of which all such preparations are composed must be set out in minute detail on an accompanying label. The manufacturers concerned have been anticipating the coming into force of the Act by preparing new labels, and the names of many specialities have undergone some surprising transformations.

MORE OF MR. BENT'S ENGLISH EXPERIENCES.

The Hon. Thomas Bent, Premier of Victoria, continues to recount his adventures and experiences in England. In the course of his latest speech in Melbourne, he said he met a lot of old fogies in England, but he "picked up some points from them." They were rather fond of the beaten track, but they had been gaining knowledge and experience during long centuries, whereas Australia only started yesterday, in comparison with them. "In business matters Englishmen know what's what. Just go and see what they are doing, and you will know more than you did before. I did, and it was a revelation to me."

THE PROTECTION OF THE LABEL.

Jams particularly are revealing themselves as strangers to the fruits from which they borrowed their names, and "Salad Oil made from Selected Cotton Seed" has displaced the "Pure Olive Oil made Abroad." That favourite remedy for coughs known in England as "Paregoric" now confesses on its American label to contain a large amount of opium and 50 per cent. of alcohol, while preparation warranted to prevent summer cholera contains, according to its new label, in each ounce nine grains of opium and 70 per cent. of alcohol. Sulphuric acid in vinegar, salt (to induce thirst) in beer, sulphate of copper as colouring for pickles, sand in sugar, in fact everything, must be specified in its exact proportion, the penalty for non-compliance with the law being a year's imprisonment and a fine of £100.

"PEEBLES FOR PLEASURE."

It must have been a "gran' nicht" for Peebles as reflected on the honour it has conferred on the Prime Minister in granting him its freedom. Dour bailies and councillors cannot forget the old reputation of their "toon" as a place of rollicking character. The celebrated fifth Ward of Paisley it was that claimed to give tone to the politics of Europe; but Peebles rejoices in the possession of qualities of another sort. A patriotic Scot from the little eastern burgh once come south, and returned to his native heath declaring that London was a "braw place, but gie me Peebles for pleasure." We have no doubt that Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman will not be unmindful of "local atmosphere" when he accepts the distinction which awaits him.

NET PRICES FOR NOVELS.

The net system, as applied to novels, is the "Book Monthly" states, making considerable progress in America. The booksellers there have expressed themselves with some decision in favour of net novels, and several publishers are responding in a practical fashion by so pricing them. We on this side of the ocean will watch the experiment with interest because it has often been suggested that our six-shilling novels might well be issued at four-and sixpence net. This is what is being tried in America, and if the thing succeeds there it might be an argument in favour of its adoption here.

A TERROR TO LAND-GRABBERS.

At a moment when constant complaints are being made about closed footpaths and encroachments on commons, the Festival of St. Thomas de Cantilupe, which falls on October 2—though he really died in August—comes with peculiar felicity. He was the scourge of lawless land-grabbing nobles during the thirteenth century. He excommunicated the great Earl of Gloucester for hunting on the Malvern Hills, made Lord Corbet restore stolen pastures at Ledbury, and flogged the brigand Baron de Clifford before the high altar of Hereford Cathedral. Thomas de Cantilupe died in Italy while prosecuting at the Papal Court an encroaching Welsh bishop; and since his episcopate the arms of the See of Hereford have been those of Cantilupes.

BIRD PROTECTION.

Mr. J. H. Crawford, a prominent authority on natural history, points out in the "Scottish Field" that while we profess to protect some of our birds we take no trouble to see that the protection is effective. As a matter of fact, he says, it is extremely ineffective: The schoolboy's string of eggs is no shorter than it ever was; nor is there any difficulty in getting wild nestling for cage birds and rarer specimens for collections. A law weakly administered is rather worse than no law, since it incites to the very crime it was designed to put down. If a boy is forbidden to take jam out of a certain cupboard, and no watch is placed on the cupboard, the outcome will be to put the idea into the boy's head. A fearful pleasure will be added to the sweet taste. The Wild Birds' Protection Acts, Mr. Crawford affirms, have led to rather wider depredation than would have taken place in their absence.

REMARKABLE SHOOTING.

The sportsman who is said to have laid low eleven stags in a single day may be congratulated on a most creditable performance, although he has by no means, as has been claimed for him, established a record. Seventy years and more ago, Captain Horatio Ross, one of the deadliest shots who ever lived, did even better, although his weapon was a muzzle-loader. On one memorable day, the Captain killed thirteen deer (including seven stags) with only fourteen shots; a feat which must have been almost child's play to a man who, for a wager, killed ten brace of swallows on the wing, before breakfast, with a pistol firing a single ball. A few years ago, Mr. Walter Winans, the finest revolver-shot in the world, secured a dozen stags during a single stalk. This feat he achieved by crawling up to a herd of fifteen and killing a dozen of them before they could get out of range of his deadly rifle. Even more amazing is a feat credited to Mr. Louis Winans, his brother, who once sent twenty consecutive bullets into as many stags, most of them running, in a single day.

MR. W. H. MALLOCK'S STORY.

W. H. Mallock, the well-known writer, said at a dinner in New York, apropos of a new definition of Socialism: "I find that definition rather confusing. It reminds me of the young Oxford student's badinage with the policeman. 'Officer,' said the youth, late one night, 'I'd like to ask you a question.' 'Very well, sir.' 'Does the law permit me to call you an ass?' 'You move on,' the officer growled. 'But stop a bit,' continued the youth, 'Does the law permit me to call an ass a policeman?' 'The law don't say nothing about that,' was the gruff reply. 'Then,' said the youth 'good night, Mr. Policemen."

THE POOR INDIAN LOW.

Alfred Shrubb, in addition to creating new running records in America, has dispelled one illusion—that the noble Red Man is better than the white in a race demanding speed and stamina. He has beaten the best of the Red Indians in America. The only thing proved is that Shrubb, perfectly trained, and with nothing else to do, but beat all comers in long distance races on the running path, can defeat an Indian who, presumably, has some other occupation. The Indians have deteriorated, that is indisputable. That they ever were as fleet as fiction writers would have us believe it is impossible now to decide. One thing stands to their credit that their own Deerfoot, years ago, setting out for a race created a record for the hour which lasted in this country until a phenomenal runner, in Bacon trained to beat it.

The London commercial correspondent of the *Statesman* says that "the establishment by the Indian Specie Bank of a London office at 84, Bishopsgate Street Within, has aroused some interest here. The telegraphic address of the new office is "Swadeshi, London." The London Manager takes a hopeful view of the prospects, and states that considerable business in regard to pearls has already been done here."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE REVIVAL OF JET.

Jet is one of our most recent revivals in jewellery. There has been a steady demand for it during the last few years, and last season the demand rose prodigiously enough to jubilate the hearts of everybody interested in this old time industry. This season the designs are particularly charming, and one of the smartest jewellers' shops in Regents-street has a window devoted entirely to a display of jet, and many of his designs represent the latest ideas in Parisian art. Everyone admires the deep black velvety lustre of jet, and it is no longer considered exclusively an emblem of mourning. It has been one of the many purchases of the American woman tourist who shopped in London. For fastening the fashionable evening wraps there are bow-knot brooches with long pendants in glistening jet. These brooches are offered in various sizes from 3in. to 7½in. from 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. each, and they can also be had in dull jet. Other designs representing large sprays of flowers are offered, and a most original idea is an ostrich plume design finished at the stem with a dainty bow. Large butterflies and dragon-flies are also well represented. Long muff and watch chains are in various designs, and the hat-pins are extremely pretty, while the high-back combs of our grandmothers' time are another revival. These combs are very effective some of them being decorated with an intricate lattice-work of jet with floral edgings, while others have plain bands of the dull jet. For evening wear there is a large variety of collars and necklets in jet with up-to-date Greek key pattern or simple drops. Buckles of jet for keeping the ostrich plumes in place on the latest millinery creations are another speciality, and there are jet beads, buttons, crosses, and other pendants, to say nothing of the numerous trinkets and souvenirs.

THE CHENILLE SPOTTED VEIL.

I think it safe to assert that the fashions of the coming winter—that winter which is already almost with us—will be delightfully picturesque, writes our lady correspondent in Paris. Everything points in that direction, and we shall see wonderful combinations of velvet, fur, and braid ornaments, the latter being destined to come well to the front in the tailor world. I spoke a few weeks ago about the strange fad—started by some well-known Parisiennes at Biarritz—of wearing net veils, spotted with chenille, without edges of any kind. At first these veils looked curiously unfinished, but the eyes quickly grew accustomed to them, and now everyone is adopting them. I think I have already mentioned that a yard and a half of chenille spotted net is required for these veils, and that they are fastened at the back of the hat in just the same way as were the veils with elaborate edges of a few weeks ago. At first one could not help feeling that the wearers of these veils had forgotten to gather up the fragile material at the back. I have frequently spoken of the fine qualities of prune net veils, but a good thing cannot be said too often, and, worn with a black hat, nothing can be more chic than a veil of dark prune net, the chenille spots being extra large and the whole thing being draped loosely round the brim of the hat. There is a certain shade of dark blue which is also exceedingly becoming to the complexion; and this remark applies especially to motor veils of gauze and chiffon.

One of the most distinguished of living French historians is M. Charles Seignobos, of whose "History of Ancient Civilisation" Mr. Unwin has just published a translation. The work is very widely used in France, and is remarkable for the clear way in which significant events in the political and social history of the various nations are selected. The book covers the whole field from the origins of civilisation to the triumph of Christianity, and deals succinctly with the prehistoric ages of the world, and with Egyptian, Assyrian, Indian, Persian, Phenician, Hebrew, Greek and Roman history.

An incident that has recently occurred in a village near Ragusa contains a real tragedy of art. Lying at the church door one morning was found an old man, decently clad, but exhausted from cold and hunger. Near him lay a violin. The poor stroller was no other than Jean Baptiste Cuvilier, once a *prix de Rome* from Paris, Sub-Precentor of the Vatican choir, and in his day known as a violinist throughout Europe. A severe illness at last affected his mental faculties, and getting away from the Sistine Chapel he has been a rambling vagabond ever since, playing from village to village for bread.

WINTER ECZEMA.

Terrible Skin-scourge yields to Zam-Buk—40 years' suffering ended.

That terrible skin-scourge, eczema, occurs during the winter months in a more violent form than at any other season, the accompanying pain and irritation being increased by the cold.

Mrs. Frances Wakefield, of 6 Hastings Place, Stratton, Cirencester, inherited the disease, and suffered with it for no less than forty years. Her case seemed hopeless, but Zam-Buk has at last been the means of ending her misery and restoring to her that priceless boon—a healthy skin.

Mrs. Wakfield, who is 56 years of age, was interviewed by a "North Wilts Herald" reporter, and said:—"I began to suffer with the dreadful winter eczema when I was 15 years of age. Every winter the joints of my arms and knees, as well as my shins, were covered with a thick white scale, which dropped off and was replaced by other scales periodically. The parts ran with water very badly, and the rags got wet almost directly I put them on. The complaint was very irritating, and caused me almost unbearable pain

"I have been under some of the best doctors, and some years ago I had to go to an infirmary at Gloucester, where I was attended by three head physicians. I stayed for two months, but their care was only temporary. Last winter the disease was worse than ever, and I thought I would try Zam-Buk. By the time I had started a second box I could see that the dreadful complaint was dying away, and the pain and irritation got less and less. I continued the dressings of Zam-Buk for several weeks encouraged all the time by steady improvement, and now I am completely cured. I have kept well ever since, and my skin is quite healthy and sound now."

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"Bombay Gazette," 22nd Oct., 1907.

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THE TWO SERVICES.

Changes in the higher ranks of the Royal Navy continue to give the fillip to promotion which has been so noticiable during the past year or two. The voluntary retirement of Rear-Admiral A. J. Horsley within a few weeks of his advancement to flag rank, and the promotion of Capt. H. A. Warren and Commodore F. T. Hamilton' to the rank of rear-admiral, brings Capt. the Hon. W. G. Stopford to the top of the list of rank. The next flow of promotion will occur on the 10th inst., when Admiral Sir Compton Domvile reaches the age for retirement, and as Capt. Stopford also goes off the active list, flag rank will come to Capt. Cecil Burney, the inspecting captain of training ships and establishments, which include Shotley Naval Barracks. Capt. Burney is the "father" of the present system of training boys for the Royal Navy, and has had the satisfaction of seeing the first fruits of the change in the higher educational standard and general attainments of boys on joining the seagoing training ships or being drafted for service in the ships of the Home Fleet. Having regard to the revolution which has taken place in the training service, the Admiralty, it is understood, do not consider it necessary to appoint as Capt. Burney's successor an officer who has had any experience of this branch of the Royal Navy or likely to be prejudiced in favour of any particular system as the result of having been brought personally into touch with former methods. The name of Capt. G. E. Patey is perminently mentioned in connection with the vacancy, although it is due to add that until a few days ago Capt. Patey was spoken of as being likely to succeed Capt. Sturdee as chief of staff for Lord Charles Beresford. It is believed, however, that Capt. Patey will be appointed to preside over the training service.

HOME AND FOREIGN COMMANDS.

Speculation is already rife with regard to the filling of the Portsmouth and Devonport commands, which become vacant early next year the Former on March 22, when Admiral Sir Day H. Bosanquet is overtaken by the age regulations for retirement and the latter on February 8, when Admiral Sir Lewis Beaumont completes his three years' tenure of appointment at the Western port. It has been understood that Vice Admiral Sir Charles Drury will relinquish the command of the Mediterranean Fleet at the end of a year from the date of his appointment last March, in order to take up one of the home commands and as to Mediterranean station has not infrequently been the steppingstone to the Portsmouth naval command—the "blue ribbon" of the service still notwithstanding that Devonport possesesses more docks and basins—It is natural to find that Sir Charles Drury is "fancied" strongly for that appointment. Similarly, the China command has been the prelude to that at Devonport and inasmuch as Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Moore's appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern Fleet, which includes the China Squadron, is drawing to a close, his name is mentioned as the probable successor of Sir Lewis Beaumont. There are, of course, the claims of other officers of vice rank to be considered and sometimes "a dark horse" to employ sporting parlance comes in at the finish to upset the calculations of the naval prophets. This is the first occasion on which the Portsmouth and Devonport commands will have fallen vacant within a few weeks of each other, and the circumstance invests the changes with more than ordinary interest.

THE BUILDING PROGRAMME.

It is satisfactory to find that after all the ineffective talk at The Hague, we are laying down three improved "Dreadnoughts" this year; and so anxiety is to some extent removed. But those who follow these matters closely are already concerned as to what is to occur in the way of building Capital ships in the next financial year. To some this may appear as superfluous nervousness; but to the observant coming events cast their shadows before and the recent announcement of Lord Tweedmouth in regard to a cruiser building policy leaves many persons wondering if this indicates any slackening in our present rate of producing improved "Dreadnoughts." If it is the intention of the Admiralty to slacken, then it is not too early to call the attention of the country to the dangerous course upon which the Government will enter.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

The ramifications of the Workmen's compensation Act are probably much larger than even its authors contemplated, and is likely to lead to more law suits than equity in the end. One hardly looks for the operation of such legislation in a service like the Navy, yet in the present instance even the senior fighting service is not remove enough to remove it from the general operation of the Act. Consequently a letter, inquiring whether domestics who receive private pay from officers come under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, has been addressed to the Admiralty from the officers of the Fleet, and these officers have been informed that the Act in question does not apply to domestics who are borne off ships' books, but that in the case of domestics not so borne, who must therefore be regarded as private employes, liability for accident will rest with the officers who engage them. The authorities have also promised that a general circular on the subject of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, will shortly be issued to the Fleet for the guidance of all concerned. This document will be awaited with interest by naval officers, who are beginning to wonder where their liability will begin and cease. Will, for instance, the relatives of an officer's private servant who loses his life in a shipwreck, be able to claim compensation from his master if the master is saved, simply because he was the man's employer, even though the hand of God or the King's enemies brought about the disaster without the man's master having any hand or part in the cause of the shipwreck; or being in any way responsible for it? This is only an example of a long list of such interesting questions.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERALSHIP.

The duties of the Inspector-General of the Forces, as laid down by the Order in Council, have not proved in every respect satisfactory either to the Duke of Connaught or the Army. There is good reason to believe that the Duke's remarks at Thame, to which we referred last week, possessed even more than the significance which we attached to them. The Army has the greatest confidence in Sir John French. There is no one better fitted to fill the office which the Duke vacates, but the duties require to be remodelled, and it is understood that the Army Council has already taken this matter into consideration. We are not disposed to attach too much importance to the fact that the Inspector General may be called upon to report upon the efficiency of forces under the command of officers who may be senior to him. Such might always be the case, unless an officer of the highest rank were appointed Inspector-General; and it is of the utmost importance that the holder of that office should be chosen on the ground of his intimate knowledge of the Army and not of mere rank or seniority. We believe that this is generrally understood and recognised and that with the fact to which the Duke of Connaught referred, Sir John French will conduct his inspections with as much success and as little friction as the Duke himself. Much more important is it to so arrange the duties that the affairs of the Selection Board may be conducted with consistency and justice. There have been appointments and selections in the past which have led to a good deal of comment and it would therefore be very advantageous if the duties of the Inspector-General should not in the future involve long absences from England or visits to the outposts of the Empire. We think it is likely that some change will be made which will bring this about.

THE RECENT MANŒUVRES.

The recent manœuvres, which have caused so much discussion, now call for some reflection, and we shall refer to them again. One dominant feature was the attenuated state of certain battalions, which is now new thing, but one that requires constant watchfulness and that seems likely to increase in gravity. There were some infantry brigades in the Wiltshire operations which were 1,000 or more below their proper strength. In this respect battalions differ very much, and we have already shown how seriously some are affected. In the manœuvres in Wiltshire it appears that the 12th Brigade was the strongest, and the 10th, 11th, and 7th somewhat weaker in the order given. Then came the 9th, about 1,000 below establishment, and the 8th, still worse. These facts will not, of course, be overlooked by those responsible for the good of the Army, and least of all by Mr. Haldane and the Army Council. There is no doubt a disposition to keep units to some extent weaker than they numerically sholud be. Here the politician seeks his economics, depending upon the Reserve to complete the establishment upon mobilisation. This is not a policy which soldiers commend, and there certainly is a point beyond which it cannot be carried without dangerously affecting the value of units as training organisations. Regimental officers have done extraordinarily good work in the manœuvres, and merit the utmost praise for the success which has attended their efforts. The staff, too, is in a highly efficient state, and it is not only at Aldershot that it is a model of what a staff should be. The Aldershot staff has had the great advantage of being directed by Brigadier General A. J. Murray, who is undoubtedly only of the most able staff officers we possess, and for him an important future is no doubt reserved. In all these matters the Army has much to congratulate itself upon, and if the ranks can be strengthened all will be well.

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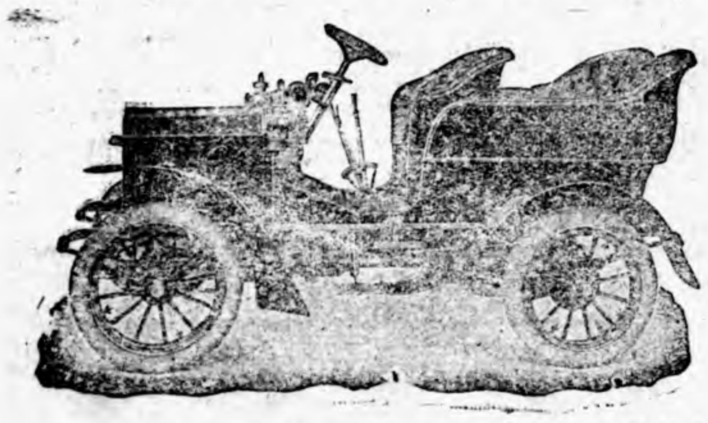

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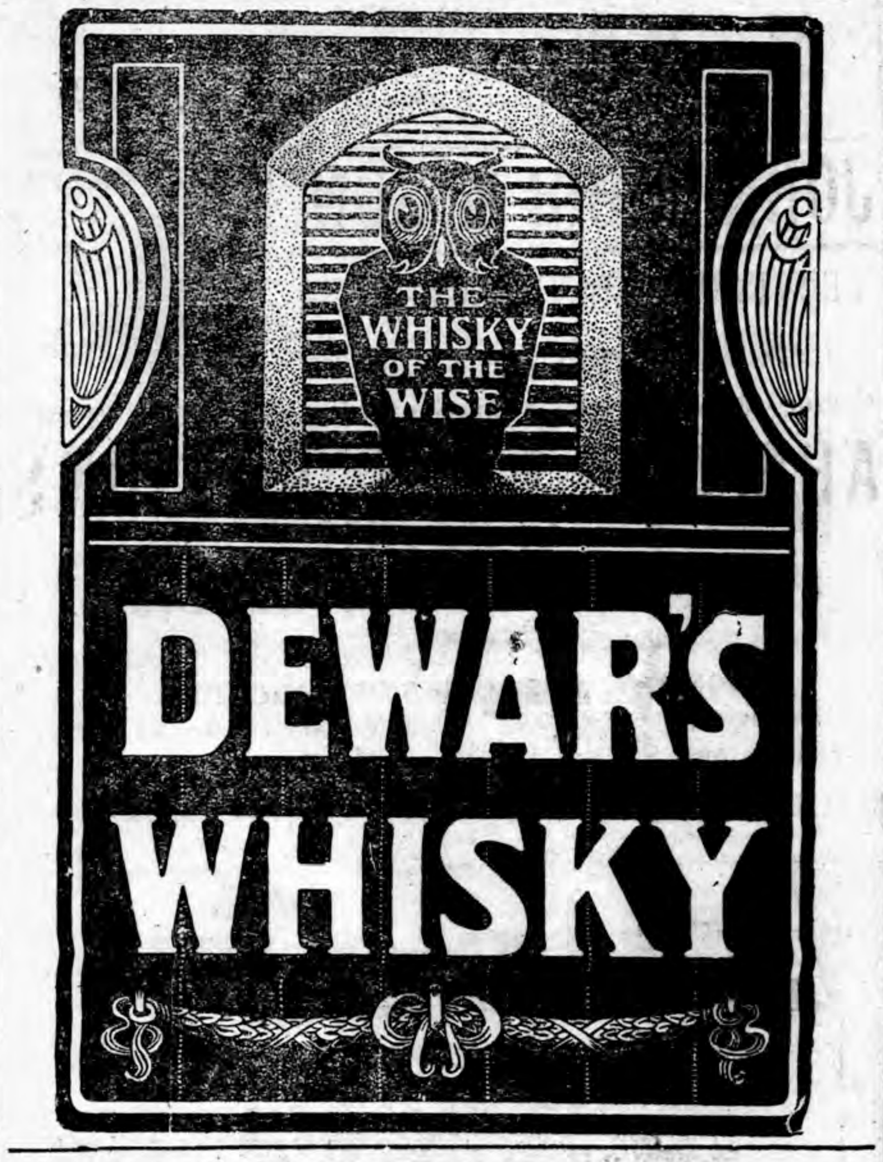
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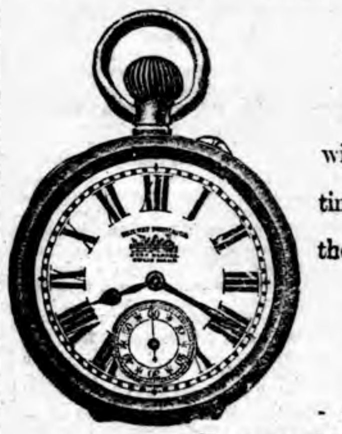

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